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Levy and the face of Israel
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Rabin calls urgent meeting to review Lavi programme

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Post Defence Correspondent

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin has called an urgent meeting of the top echelons of the Defence Ministry, the Air Force and the Israel Aircraft Industries to reassess the Lavi fighter jet programme. The meeting will be devoted to a reappraisal of cost projections and to the development of an alternative strategy to deal with apparently growing U.S. administration opposition to the fighter going into production.

First indications of a major shift in the administration's willingness to commit itself to a \$300m. investment in the Lavi over the next 15 years came in almost identical letters received last week by Rabin and Prime Minister Peres from Secretary of State George Schultz and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger. Last week also brought an absolute refusal by a visiting Pentagon team to retreat from its conclusion that costs will be almost 50 per cent more than Israel's estimated \$15 million per plane.

Rabin is reported to be dedicated to the Lavi and confident that the Defence Ministry's estimates are accurate. The minister had been "more than upset," a source said, at the unbending attitude of the Pentagon delegation, which was headed by Assistant Deputy Secretary Dov Zakheim. Zakheim, it is learned, was presented with absolute proof that his figures on labour hours and engine costs were almost double the real figures.

Defence Ministry sources told *The Jerusalem Post* at the time that it was clear that Zakheim had not come to terms about figures, but to put across the message that the administration, and especially the Pentagon, would prefer that the Lavi not go into production.

In ordering yet another basic reassessment of the Lavi for this week, Rabin faces not only U.S. opposition but also IDF opposition, since some members of the General Staff feel that the Lavi will take up a disproportionate share of the defence budget in coming years.

Sources at the Israel Aircraft Industries told *The Post* last night that despite the question mark hovering over the Lavi's future, the first prototype would make its maiden flight in the last week of September, as scheduled. He said that work on the plane was continuing at full pace, and that all the basic components necessary for that prototype are in Israel. Prototype No. 1 will carry mainly Kfir avionics and electronics, with technology specifically developed for the Lavi to be introduced in stages in later test aircraft.

Ya'acov Friedler adds:
American industry is legitimately fighting to stop the Lavi project because it doesn't want competition; but halting the project will cost the country much more than a fighter plane and will slow down Israel's advanced industrial development. Technion president Josef Singer told the press yesterday.

"Giving up the Lavi would be a tremendous blunder, because if we lose the Lavi's technological spin-off, we will be harming the very future of our export industry."

Austrian Chancellor Sinowatz resigns Waldheim: Let's make up



Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, left, announces his resignation yesterday, and also said he was being replaced by Finance Minister Kurt Waldheim.

By ILONA HENRY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent and agencies

VIENNA. — Kurt Waldheim, fresh from his victory in Sunday's Austrian presidential election, said yesterday he hopes to maintain friendly relations with Israel. But he declared that attacks on him by Israeli leaders were unjustified.

At the same time, Chancellor Franz Sinowatz announced his resignation, a move that is expected to bring a major reshuffling of posts in the Austrian cabinet.

Despite Israel's decision yesterday to recall its ambassador to Vienna, Waldheim said: "I am of course interested in maintaining friendly relations with Israel as I have in the past. I do not see any real problems in this regard."

The former UN secretary-general insisted that the heavy criticism he has come under by Israeli officials was strictly personal and did not represent the views of the government. In referring to those attacks, however, Waldheim said that "nothing is justified in attacking me the way that has been done recently."

He welcomed a statement from President Herzog, who said Israel should consider Austria's role as a way-station for Soviet Jews before taking action against the country.

Replacing Sinowatz as head of government is Finance Minister Franz Vranitzky, 49, who has served in that post for 18 months. A major cabinet reshuffle is expected Monday, with Foreign Minister Leopold Graf also expected to resign.

Sinowatz, who announced his decision after a gruelling four-hour meeting with the Socialist Party executive, gave no reason for his resignation. But observers noted that Waldheim's decisive victory over the socialist candidate for president, Kurt Speyrer, was the latest in a series of setbacks for the party.

In addition to losing the office of the presidency for the first time in Austria's post-war history, the socialists suffered electorally in Sunday's elections. Such traditional party domains as blue-collar neighbourhoods and the city of Vienna were lost to Waldheim and the conservative People's Party, which backed him.

Observers said that Sinowatz's decision to stay on as party chairman — as well as Graf's plan to remain party chairman of the Vienna branch — indicate that the two hope to rebuild the party. Their work takes on a special urgency in view of the parliamentary elections scheduled for Spring 1987.

"We have great internal strength in the party," Sinowatz said yesterday. "We must have strength to adapt to this new situation."

Sinowatz, who took over the roles of chancellor and party chairman from the controversial Bruno Kreisky in 1983, was never able to maintain party unity as successfully as Kreisky did. In addition, the socialists have weathered a succession of scandals, including the adulteration of Austrian wines last year and big losses at the state-owned Voest-Alpine steel works.

All this, analysts said, suggest Sinowatz was ready to resign sooner or later, and that the Waldheim victory provided a convenient reason to make his exit.

They said Sinowatz was not prepared to offer a letter of resignation to the new president — a formality that would have been then turned down by Waldheim. Nor did he look forward to the prospect, in the event of the socialist coalition losing their parliamentary majority next spring, of having to go to Waldheim to get approval of a coalition pact.

U.S.: Pollard is sole Israel spy case

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The Reagan administration had no evidence of any Israeli espionage activities in the U.S. beyond the case of former U.S. naval intelligence analyst Jonathan Jay Pollard, the State Department said yesterday. An official statement "welcomed and accepted" Israel's latest promise of "full cooperation" with the U.S. in the continuing investigation. "We also wish to note that the indictment and successful prosecution of Pollard was made possible through the cooperation of the government of Israel," it said.

The administration, reacting to Sunday's cabinet statement from Jerusalem on the Pollard case, was yesterday clearly anxious to ease some of the recent tension resulting from widespread accusations in the U.S. media that Israeli spying in the U.S. was broader than earlier acknowledged by Israel.

"The U.S. has no evidence of any espionage ring involving Israeli officials other than the ones described in the indictment of the Pollards," the State Department statement said, referring to Pollard and his wife, Anne Henderson-Pollard, who also pleaded guilty to lesser charges of spying last week.

After noting that the U.S. remained "deeply concerned about the Pollard case as we are about any acts of espionage," the statement said the U.S. had "made our concern known to the government of Israel and it is aware of this."

"The U.S. welcomes and accepts this statement and Israel's renewed pledge of cooperation with the investigation of the remaining issues in the Pollard case," the statement said. "We expect such cooperation in view of the close relations between our two countries and we look forward to receiving this until the case is closed."

Kalb, in response to a question, added: "Quotes from unidentified sources are entitled to no weight, and these and other unconfirmed statements do not represent the administration's view."

But the White House was somewhat more cautious. Spokesman Larry Speakes, asked to comment on the cabinet announcement, said: "I won't make a judgement on that, but we do welcome their statement in which they indicated that they would continue to cooperate."

Asked whether Israel was, in fact, cooperating fully with the U.S., Speakes replied that "until the investigation is completed, I can't rate the cooperation." Kalb, on the other hand, said in response to a similar question: "Israel has cooperated in accordance with the terms of its arrangement with the Department of Justice."

In Tel Aviv yesterday, defence sources said they had received no word of a U.S. intention to cancel the planned visit to America by Chief of General Staff Rav-Aluf Moshe Levy.

Newsweek's latest issue reported that the Pentagon had informed the IDF that it was reconsidering the visit in light of the strained relations between the two countries.

Peres bid to downplay Israel-Austria tension

By BENNY MORRIS
ROY ISACOWITZ and ASHER WALLFISH with agency reports

Prime Minister Peres struggled to downplay the tension between Israel and Austria following Kurt Waldheim's victory on Sunday. But the response in Israel and throughout the Jewish world was almost universally critical.

Israel's ambassador to Vienna, Michael Elitzur, was called home for consultations, after Peres and Vice Premier Shimon Peres discussed an appropriate response to Waldheim's victory. President Herzog, meanwhile, refrained from sending Waldheim the customary message of congratulation upon the election of a president of a friendly country.

But it was evident that Jerusalem was still groping for a more comprehensive and long-term response. As of yesterday, it was unclear whether Israel would leave its charge d'affaires to supervise the Vienna embassy or whether Elitzur, who was due to end his posting this summer, would return to Austria.

Sources speculated that it was unlikely he would return and thought that the charge d'affaires does not have to present his credentials to the president of the host country, one source noted, adding: "How would an Israeli ambassador shake hands with the new president?"

In addition, sources in Jerusalem left open the possibility that Herzog would send Vienna a congratulatory cable on July 8, when Waldheim is sworn in. The month-long delay, sources said, would signal Israel's displeasure.

Nevertheless, Peres seemed eager to ease the friction between the two countries. In a speech at a fundraising dinner for Everyman's University in Tel Aviv, the prime minister said he would not "do as anti-Semites do" and indulge in generalizations about all Austrians. But he added that the world should be concerned by the Austrian people's attempt to "evade responsibility for what they did and what happened to them during the Nazi era."

"The problem is not Israel-Austria relations. The problem is certainly not whether we will maintain these or those ties with the Austrian president-elect," Peres said. "The true problem is Austria's relations with itself, with its past, the ease with which it forgives the horrors associated with the camp to which it belonged."

Israel's ambassador to the UN, Binyamin Netanyahu, said a direct connection would be drawn between the Soviet Union's positive reaction to Waldheim's election (see accompanying story) and the fact that the Kremlin knows of his Nazi past, Israel Radio reported.

Justice Minister Yitzhak Moda'i, meanwhile, criticized Washington's position on the Waldheim election in a U.S. television interview. "Diplomatic immunity? In view of the massacre of people in the millions, and the man was part of the machine?" Moda'i asked.

In the Knesset, a special sub-committee on the Waldheim case reacted sharply to the outcome of the election, expressing its "profound shock" at a meeting yesterday.

The sub-committee of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, chaired by Shevah Weiss (Alignment), called on the Ministries of Justice and of Foreign Affairs to continue collecting material about Waldheim's link to Nazi killings of Jews and Yugoslavian partisans. It appealed to foreign governments

Harish decision on GSS towards end of next week

By BENNY MORRIS
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Attorney-General Yosef Harish will probably reach a decision on the future handling of the General Security Service affair towards the end of next week, he told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

He could leave in force his predecessor Yitzhak Zamir's instruction to the police to investigate the affair or he could order some other type of inquiry, possibly by judicial commission, or drop the whole affair.

It is understood that several ministers, including Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, may be trying to persuade Harish to allow the matter to rest without investigation. Harish, who took office in the middle of last week, has been meeting the protagonists in the affair, including members of the inner cabinet.

U.S. to study 'new' Hussein peace ideas

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

WASHINGTON. — King Hussein yesterday presented some new ideas on reviving the Arab-Israeli peace process to President Reagan, a senior administration official said.

The official, who asked not to be named, told reporters at a White House briefing that the U.S. would "study" Hussein's proposals, which had been made during a one-hour meeting with Reagan. He refused to provide details of Hussein's ideas.

Hussein, according to the U.S. official, told Reagan that "Syria is interested in peace and wants to be part of a comprehensive settlement."

Other U.S. officials said that the king was strongly encouraging the U.S. to take a more determined and active role in the peace process, especially in trying to promote the budding rapprochement between Jordan and Syria, and Iraq and Syria. A meeting of the Syrian and Iraqi foreign ministers, which Jordan was instrumental in arranging, is scheduled for later this month.

The official said that the U.S. shared Jordan's assessment of Syria's important role in the region.

He also said that Reagan had reaffirmed to Hussein that the president's September 1, 1982, Arab-Israeli peace initiative still represented the basic U.S. position on the peace process.

Soviet reserves beat Canada to win group

IRAPUATO, Mexico (Reuters). — The Soviet Union fielded almost their entire reserve World Cup team but still proved too strong for Canada yesterday, winning 2-0 to become the first side to win a preliminary group.

The Soviet team won with second-half goals from veteran striker Oleg Blokhin, who has been capped more than 100 times by his country, in the 58th minute and Alexander Zavarov, who replaced Blokhin, in the 75th.

With his team virtually certain of qualifying for the second round, Soviet trainer Valery Lobanovsky decided to rest nine members of his first choice team.

In Leon, European champions France clinched their place in the second round of the World Cup finals when they beat an uninspired Hungary 3-0 in their last group C match.

Yannick Stopyra, Jean Tigana and second-half substitute Dominique Rocheteau netted the goals which brought France victory and five points in the group.

(More World Cup p.3)

Soviets charge U.S., Israel with anti-Waldheim smear

The Soviet Union yesterday used the occasion of Kurt Waldheim's victory in Sunday's Austrian presidential elections to lash out at the U.S. and Israel for conducting what it said was a smear campaign against the former UN secretary-general.

In most world capitals, however, Waldheim's success was treated in a cool but cordial manner, while the media as well as Israeli and Jewish leaders (see accompanying story) condemned Waldheim's election.

A dispatch by Tass, the official Soviet news agency, released on Sunday night, praised Waldheim's role as UN secretary-general and said a campaign of psychological warfare had been orchestrated to try to influence the Austrian vote.

"It is noteworthy that the U.S. administration and Zionist circles resorted to flagrant interference in the pre-election struggle and launched a campaign of personal attacks against Waldheim in an attempt to influence the outcome of the elections," Tass said. It contended that the allegations against Waldheim were intended to discredit the UN.

Tass added: "The accusations originate from those who shelter thousands of Nazi war criminals in the U.S. from a just retribution."

The White House, meanwhile, said President Reagan would send a letter to Waldheim congratulating him on his election.

"The people of Austria have made their choice in a free and democratic election," Spokesman Larry Speakes said. "The president will be sending the usual diplomatic letter to the new president of Austria."

Speakes said the U.S. would continue its "close friendly relations" with the neutral European state.

The U.S. Justice Department said Waldheim would be allowed to enter the U.S., even though his past Nazi affiliation may put him on a "watch list" of foreigners barred from the country. A department spokesman said a 1978 law empowering the government to bar the entry to the

(Continued on back page)

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An armoured personnel carrier of South Africa's security forces drives past a squatter camp in Cape Town yesterday as conservative vigilantes set fire to shacks belonging to black supporters of radical community leaders.

Five die as rival blacks clash in South African squatter camp

CAPE TOWN — Five people were killed and hundreds of shacks were burnt down yesterday as fierce fighting erupted between thousands of rival blacks near the Crossroads settlement, police and witnesses said.

The latest explosion of black-on-black violence in the Crossroads area came amid warnings that South Africa's political and military leadership, meeting here yesterday, was about to order a tough clampdown on black militants.

The main battle, which raged from mid-morning, pitted 3,000 conservative black vigilantes against about 8,000 militant black youths and refugees from a similar clash last month, the South Africa Press Association said, quoting police on the spot.

A clinic and relief centre housing some 2,200 refugees was razed after being set afire by the vigilantes, and all those given shelter there had fled, reporters said.

The vigilantes set fire to scores of shacks on the fringe of Crossroads, and strong winds whipped up sheets of flames as the fire jumped from shack to shack, said a photographer.

"That whole area is in flames. Smoke is rising hundreds of feet in the air. A one-kilometre stretch is on fire, and thousands must be homeless," he said, adding that both sides were using pistols, automatic weapons and shotguns.

Police reported some patrols in the area had come under fire, and they sealed off sections and ordered reporters to leave.

A police spokesman said reinforcements were moved into the area and were trying to separate the two groups. Police also were trying to get into one house from which gunshots were being fired.

But eyewitnesses said police did nothing to stop the fighting.

The conflict appeared to be a renewal of the May fighting in which vigilantes, including the oldest militant anti-apartheid activists. An estimated 30,000 people were left homeless in that fighting, and at least 33 people were killed.

Some of the thousands of refugees still living in tents, churches and halls near the scene of the fighting said they had feared new attacks by the vigilantes to drive them permanently from the area. (Reuter, AP)

Shuttle disaster traced to management flaws Report urges sweeping reforms within Nasa

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — A report formally presented yesterday to President Reagan on the Challenger shuttle disaster traces the accident to a series of management flaws in the U.S. space programme and calls for sweeping reforms.

Urging new strict standards to ensure future flight safety, a 13-member presidential commission concluded that the space agency must shake up its operations to avoid similar mistakes and that shuttle rocket motors must be redesigned.

The commission's 256-page report was sharply critical of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa), but sought to soften the blow with a two-paragraph "concluding thought" calling the agency "a national resource" that "also provides a symbol of national pride and technological leadership."

Nasa Administrator James Fletcher issued a statement saying the commission's conclusions "are not unexpected and certainly not entirely undeserved," adding that the agency would now have to achieve its goals "in a more restrictive atmosphere than we have been accustomed to."

The commission, headed by former secretary of state William Rogers, blamed a leak of white-hot gases from a joint in the right side solid booster rocket for the January 28 accident which killed all seven crew.

In chilling language describing the final milliseconds of the lives of the astronauts, the report said: "There were no alarms sounded in the cockpit. The crew apparently had no indication of a problem before the rapid break-up of the space shuttle system."

"During the period of the flight when the solid rocket boosters are thrusting, there are no survivable abort options. There was nothing that either the crew or ground controllers could have done to avert the catastrophe."

The disaster was compounded by an unprecedented string of failures shortly after launch of unmanned rockets that led to a virtual grounding of the entire U.S. space system.

The commission listed nine recommendations and urged the Nasa administrator to submit a progress report to Reagan a year from now on how the agency was proceeding.

The recommendations included the redesigning of the solid rocket booster joint and seal, a review of the shuttle management structure and the inclusion of astronauts in management roles.

The commission, which included former astronauts Neil Armstrong and Sally Ride, Nobel Prize winning physicist Richard Feynman and top aerospace and military experts, made no specific recommendation on how the space programme should be restructured.

"The decision to launch the Challenger was flawed," the commission said, adding that those who made the decision were unaware of the recent history of several design problems, as well as the initial written recommendation of the contractor advising against a launch in low temperatures.

Teheran says it can't order hostages in Lebanon freed

TEHERAN (Reuter). — Teheran cannot force pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon to free kidnapped French nationals, a government official said yesterday.

Commenting on Western reports that release of the hostages might be linked to France's crackdown on the Paris-based People's Mujahedin opposition guerrilla group, the official, who asked not to be named, said: "Western media are trying to relate the Mujahedin's departure to the hostages' release."

"We are strong in Lebanon but it is a different place," he said, implying that Iran could not simply order the release of the French.

Mujahedin leader Massoud Rajavi left France on Saturday after five years in exile there and is now in Iraq, Iran's Gulf war enemy. An estimated 1,000 followers also left France, and some were headed for rebel bases on the Iraq-Iran border, the Mujahedin said in Paris.

Iran sent a foreign ministry official to Beirut some months ago to help look for the nine French hostages, who are probably being held by different groups. But no success was reported, and Iranian leaders have already said they are doing all they can to help.

The Iranian official called the crackdown on the Mujahedin a positive step, but said Iran still wanted to see progress on the other two pre-

conditions: repayment to Iran of a billion dollar loan with 11 years' interest and an end to France's military and financial support for Iraq.

In Paris yesterday Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz began a two-day visit to seek assurances that French efforts to repair relations with Iran, will not affect decade-old ties with Baghdad.

Aziz, who is also deputy prime minister, was scheduled to meet with top French officials, including President François Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. French officials said the talks would cover the Iran-Iraq war, arms sales and Iraqi economic difficulties.

French officials say they expect no hostile response from Iran to the Iraqi minister's visit. Chirac gave a clear warning last month that relations between Paris and Baghdad would not be discussed with Tehran.

On the war front, Iraqi reports on Sunday that its air force had attacked communications stations at Assad Abad, in southern Iran, leaving them "ablaze and wrecked," appeared to be confirmed by foreign reports of a break in telecommunications with Iran.

In another development, Iraq said its air force attacked a "large naval target" off the Iranian coast early yesterday, the third Iraqi attack on shipping in less than 48 hours.

U.S. bill cuts trade ties with Libya

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — The House voted yesterday to compel five U.S. oil companies still in Libya to cease their operations and leave the country by the end of the month.

"The U.S. has no business in engaging in activities which add revenues to the coffers of some of the world's premier terrorists," said Representative Mel Levine, referring to Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi.

"This bill would help further isolate the Libyan dictator in the Middle East and remove some of the inconsistencies of our policy with respect to that country," the California Democrat and sponsor of the bill told the House.

President Reagan already has

signed an executive order calling for the five firms to leave Libya by June 30, but Levine said the House measure would mandate compliance and rule out "further loopholes or waivers" to the deadline.

Reagan's January order imposed stiff economic sanctions against Libya, including a trade ban, an end to U.S. commercial and public loans and a freeze of Libyan assets in the U.S. It also ordered all U.S. companies to cease operations there by February 1.

But the five oil firms — Amerasia Hess, Conoco, W.R. Grace, Marathon and Occidental Petroleum — were granted extensions until the end of June in order to negotiate the sale of their assets to Libya.

Britain lifts ban on Poland

POZNAN (Reuter). — Britain yesterday announced it was lifting a ban on government credits to Poland imposed in response to Warsaw's declaration of martial law in 1981.

Diplomats said that although the loan offered yesterday was relatively small, a revolving credit of about £20 million, it was an important step in normalizing trade relations between the two countries.

The new credit was proposed to Polish Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik by Christopher Roberts, a senior Department of Trade and Industry official attending the annual Poznan trade fair which opened on Sunday.

Gorbachev urges int'l regime to promote safe N-power

BUDAPEST. — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, saying the world had been warned by events at Chernobyl, yesterday proposed new measures to deal with nuclear accidents and promote the peaceful use of atomic energy.

Speaking at a Budapest factory, Gorbachev also expanded on a recent proposal he made to Britain for a mutual reduction of nuclear weapons, saying Moscow was ready to talk to Britain and France on carrying this out by stages.

Gorbachev suggested setting up a "legal order" committing states that suffered a nuclear accident to provide free medical care, housing and financial aid to the victims.

The head of the UN environment

programme, Mustafa Tolba, said in Brussels Sunday night he had received a letter from Gorbachev calling for an international "regime" for the safe development of nuclear power.

Gorbachev said the Soviet Union had stepped up security at all its nuclear plants, and added, "Chernobyl warns us once again: man has set in operation a really fantastic force which must be strictly checked."

Gorbachev also announced a Soviet proposal for a world space organization, which he will present to the UN within the next few days, to turn outer space into a scene of "Star Peace."

This was a clear reference to the U.S. plan to create a "Star Wars" high-technology defence system against nuclear missiles. Moscow is fiercely opposed to the scheme, known as the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI).

In Hamburg, police detained 838 demonstrators who erected barricades, fired pellets and threw rocks and gasoline bombs during a weekend of protests against nuclear power, a police spokesman said yesterday.

All but 22 were released by the start of the business day yesterday without being charged. Those held would face charges of bodily injury and damage to property, and one man who threw a gasoline bomb directly at an officer will be charged with attempted manslaughter, the spokesman said.

The rioting lasted 13 hours and was finally quelled early yesterday morning.

Ten police officers were injured, some seriously. The number of injured demonstrators was not available.

Sunday was the second day of violence in anti-nuclear protests in West Germany. In Wackersdorf, a Bavarian village, a few thousand demonstrators returned Sunday to the construction site of a nuclear waste reprocessing plant and 50 stormed the fence around it.

Police said they pushed them back with water-cannon blasts and arrested 15. (Reuter, AP)

Austrian ballot shows anti-Semitism still effective propaganda

Waldheim victory may presage general shift right

By ILONA HENRY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

VIENNA. — It was not Kurt Waldheim's victory that provided the surprise, but the 8 per cent margin of his triumph over his rival. The full extent of the aftermath for the Socialist Party (SPO) cannot be analysed yet.

The Socialist-dominated trade unions are asking about the "consequences" of this defeat. The votes of the small coalition partner of the SPO, the Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs (Austrian Freedom Party), went 65.4 per cent to Waldheim and only 21.2 per cent to their coalition candidate Dr. Kurt Steyrer. The Green Party's alternative votes went 68 per cent to Waldheim and only 7 per cent to Steyrer.

Summing up the election results, it may be said that the older generation voted for Waldheim, because most of them behaved similarly during the war and they do not want to feel guilty, and the younger generation preferred Waldheim because he is not linked to any political scandal or any other dubious affair which occurred in Austria over the past years.

This is a bonus Steyrer could not claim. As the minister for health and environment, he very often disappointed the youth with his con-

formity to pragmatic socialist "realpolitik" in matters of atomic energy, etc.

Finally, most Austrians are fed up with the Socialist government, which they have had for the past 16 years and this leads to the crux of the matter: is Austria on its way to the Wende (turning point)? The expression was used by Helmut Kohl of West Germany following his party's takeover from the Socialists there.

One fact cannot be denied: Waldheim represents a turning point for many people. He demonstrated during the election not only that anti-Semitism still works very well as a propaganda weapon, and he operated on a scale of conservative values: constantly promising moral renewal in the form of family togetherness, cleanliness in political life, as well as respect and recognition for professional achievements irrespective of party affiliation.

Throughout the election campaign it was clear that a presidential candidate may utter yet never keep such promises. But the main point was that the voters wanted to hear these things, and Waldheim catered to them to their heart's content.

As for the various revelations concerning Waldheim's wartime record, conservative observers are sure the



Viennese going to work yesterday morning were greeted by a new over-paste on President-elect Waldheim's campaign posters. It reads: "Thank you for your trust."

excitement will calm down, especially abroad, and the socialists too believe that he will not become taboo for the world or the media.

What is definitely clear since Sunday night is that one campaign ended with the victory of Dr. Kurt Waldheim and at the same moment

another campaign started: the campaign for the parliamentary elections in the spring of 1987.

The People's Party supporting Waldheim feels a strong urge of support for it to take over the responsibility of government from the Socialists.

Bird got the ball

BOSTON (Reuter). — Superstar Larry Bird, most valuable player in the NBA last three seasons, said before Sunday's game against the Houston Rockets that his Boston Celtics teammates should get the ball to him more.

Bird got the ball, and Boston got the championship.

The incomparable Bird led the powerhouse Celtics to their 16th NBA title as Boston crushed the young Rockets 114-97 to take the best-of-seven championship series, four games to two.

Celtics president Red Auerbach, who coached championship Boston teams from the days of Bob Cousy, Bill Russell and John Havlicek, said this edition of the Celtics was special.

"This is one of the greatest, if not the greatest team I've ever been associated with. They produced whenever they had to," Auerbach said during the post-game celebration.

Bird scored 29 points, and when the Houston defence tried to close in on him he outmanoeuvred them by passing away for easy baskets. He dealt out 12 assists and grabbed 11 rebounds.

Kapil Dev sends England reeling

LONDON (Reuter). — Kapil Dev was in sight of his first Test triumph as India's cricket captain after England suffered a dramatic collapse at Lord's yesterday.

In his 21st Test as captain all-rounder Kapil spearheaded the victory over the English as England, 47 behind on first innings, crumbled to 151 for six at tea on the fourth day of the first Test.

By the close England were dismissed for 188 in their second innings, leaving India to score a total of 154 to win on the final day.

SCORES: England 294 and 188 (Kapil 4-52; Mohinder 3-9) India 341.

Lacy paces hot Orioles

NEW YORK (AP). — Baltimore's Lee Lacy had already hit three home runs in six innings, and knew that one more would tie the major-league record.

"Number four was in the back of my mind," Lacy said after driving in six runs and leading the Orioles to an 18-9 rout over the New York Yankees Sunday.

As it turned out, Lacy, who entered the game with two homers this season, hit a two-run single in the seventh inning and then flew out in the eighth.

In other AL games, Milwaukee beat Boston 7-3, Toronto downed Detroit 4-2, Cleveland ripped California 11-4, Minnesota defeated Kansas City 5-2, Chicago topped Oakland 6-5, and Texas defeated Seattle 5-4 in 10 innings.

In the National League, Montreal routed Philadelphia 12-0, New York edged Pittsburgh 4-3, Chicago blasted St. Louis 14-2, San Diego beat Atlanta 4-1, Houston stopped Los Angeles 3-2, and Cincinnati and San Francisco split a doubleheader, the Reds winning the opener 7-3 and losing the second game 2-1.



Dazzling Denmark

MEXICO CITY (Reuter). — Denmark, dubbed "The Red Tornado" by Mexicans, are blowing a refreshing wind of change through the World Cup finals.

Inspired by a Preben Elkjaer hat-trick, they became the second team after Brazil to qualify for the knockout phase of the tournament with a breathtaking 6-1 Group E victory over South American champions Uruguay in Nezahualcoyotl Sunday.

Europe's champions further momentum in Queretaro where West Germany, champions in 1954 and 1974, beat Scotland 2-1, also in Group E.

While most teams have shied away from putting the emphasis firmly on attack, the Danes, playing in their first finals, have revelled in showing off their forward skills.

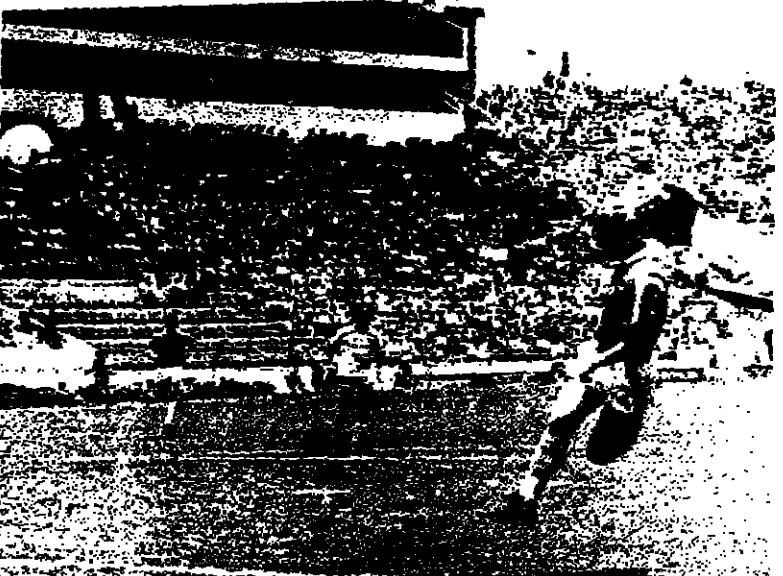
Their inventive play contrasted sharply with that of the Uruguayans, who were reduced to 10 men after Mexican referee Antonio Marquez had stamped his authority on the game by sending off Uruguayan hit-man Miguel Bossio in the 19th minute for his second yellow-card offence.

Uruguay, tipped by many before the tournament to be the team most likely to defend champions Italy, again blackened their name by their cynicism.

They contributed little to the exhilarating spectacle apart from Enzo Francescoli's coolly taken penalty on the stroke of halftime to peg back the Danes to 2-1.

After the interval Denmark ran amok. Elkjaer, who shows every prospect of becoming the Pele of the 1986 tournament, added to his opening goal in the 11th minute with two more strikes in the 68th and 79th minutes.

Afterwards Elkjaer modestly played down his own contribution to Denmark's schilling display. "We play well as a team," he said, "and there are several players who always know where to find me on the field. The most important thing is to play attacking football."



Yanick Stopyra (right) heads in France's first, and winning, goal of the night past Hungarian defender Sandor Szalai in the 30th minute of their Group C match. France won 3-0, clinching their place in the second round of the World Cup finals. (Reuter telephoto)

Tonight: Italy must go all out

PUEBLA (Reuter). — World Cup holders Italy have everything at stake while the South Koreans have little to lose when they meet here tonight in their last Group A game.

Italian coach Enzo Bearzot knows that with only two draws under his belt, and with Argentina and Bulgaria playing at the same time, Italy must attack from the first whistle.

"We must win at any price against South Korea," Bearzot said.

The fast-running South Koreans, delighted at taking their first ever World Cup point from their 1-1 draw with Bulgaria, think they can go one better against the Italians.

"Our speed gives our teams great problems and we also have a fighting spirit," manager Kim Jang-Nam said.

In Mexico City former world champions Argentina go into their last Group A match against Bulgaria here knowing a draw will be enough to clinch a place in the next round.

But Argentina coach Carlos Bilardo says he expects a tough game, with Bulgaria still seeking to win a match in five appearances in the World Cup finals.

"Bulgaria is a tough and respectable rival," Bilardo said. "But the balance of Argentina's performance so far has been positive. I think we will qualify."

LATEST STANDINGS

	GROUP A	GROUP B	GROUP C	GROUP D	GROUP E	GROUP F
Argentina	3					
Italy	1					
Bulgaria	1					
South Korea	0					
Mexico	0					
Paraguay	0					
Belgium	0					
Iraq	0					
Soviet Union	0					
France	0					
Hungary	0					
Czechia	0					
Brazil	0					
Spain	0					
N. Ireland	0					
Algeria	0					
Denmark	0					
West Germany	0					
Uruguay	0					
Scotland	0					
Poland	0					
Portugal	0					
Holland	0					
England	0					

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Levy invokes ban on Israeli atlas because of its 'political message'

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The ban on the publication of the *Israel Atlas* pronounced on Sunday by Housing Minister David Levy came after thousands of copies of the prestigious publication had already been sent to local and overseas distributors.

Levy's ban followed the appearance last Friday of a newspaper article which drew attention to a passage written by Prof. David Amiran of the Hebrew University describing nationalist-religious elements as the primary agents of settlement in Judea, Samaria and Gaza.

The inevitable result of such settlement in the heart of Arab-populated areas, wrote Prof. Amiran, must be a bi-national state. Amiran wrote that "in extreme instances [Gush Emunim] has even settled within Arab cities like Hebron."

Levy, who supports Jewish settlement in Hebron, said on Sunday that it was intolerable that political positions be reflected in a government publication, and ordered the passage rewritten.

Amiran, one of the country's foremost geographers and chairman of the atlas's editorial board, said yesterday that 3,000 copies of the English edition of the atlas had been sold to Macmillan, while Carta, a Jerusalem publisher, had received 1,800 copies of the Hebrew edition.

A Carta spokeswoman said

yesterday that several hundred copies had already been sold. Publishing circles said that the ban can have no effect on the distribution of copies abroad.

More than 60 nations publish national atlases whose maps and texts supply basic demographic, climatological and geographic information. The new *Israel Atlas*, priced at IS 270, was compiled by some 30 experts and incorporates findings from the 1983 census. The first *Israel Atlas* was published in 1962. The second, in English only, followed in 1970. Amiran chaired the editorial boards for both editions.

The atlas is produced by the Survey of Israel, an arm of the Housing Ministry. Levy has reportedly called for an investigation to determine the measure of responsibility of the head of the Survey of Israel, Dr. Ron Adler, in publishing Amiran's controversial comments.

WZO Executive to depoliticize emissary system

The World Zionist Executive yesterday decided on a schedule for depoliticizing the emissary (*shaliah*) system according to the Landau commission's recommendations.

The executive's decision means that emissaries will no longer be responsible to department heads but to a "supreme emissary commission." The commission will comprise

The two or three contentious paragraphs are less than 10 per cent of Amiran's article on settlement, itself one of the atlas's 40 articles.

Interviewed yesterday, Amiran said "the responsibility is entirely mine." He said his comments were not a political statement but an objective professional analysis. As for Levy's contention that the article diverged from government policy, Amiran said, "In this era of national coalition, I don't know what government policy [regarding settlement] is. I think there are two policies."

Levy had ordered the Atlas editorial board disbanded. Amiran noted that it had been disbanded a few days before the order had been issued. "We held our farewell party last week."

Meanwhile, the distributors are hoping that being banned by Beit She'an (Levy's home town) may prove as productive of book sales as being banned in Boston used to be.

Pollard case hurts image, not U.S. ties - Bialkin

By MOSHE KOHN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

If the Pollard affair continues, "it will no doubt take its toll" on Israel's image in America, but it will not affect the fundamental relations between the U.S. and Israel, said Kenneth Bialkin, just-retired chairman of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Bialkin, who is also retiring next month as chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, made his remarks at a news conference in Jerusalem yesterday. His successor as ADL chairman, Los Angeles lawyer Burton Levinson, and ADL Associate National Director Abraham Foxman also spoke at the conference. The three are heading a group of 55 officers and members of the ADL National Commission here for a week's study tour.

"The fundamental congruity" between the U.S. and Israel "on their commitment to freedom, to Western values and to the search for peace in the Middle East, and the Americans' realization of Israel as a true and loyal friend has not been shaken in any way" by the Pollard affair, Bialkin contended.

He said he believed that at the White House level, Prime Minister Peres's apology and explanation when the affair first came to light last autumn, and the common efforts "to put the matter behind us," have been successful.

He implied, however, that the Justice Department was not being sufficiently "guided by the broader considerations of foreign policy, intelligence policy and the mutual desire of both countries to continue their friendly relations."

Bialkin later told *The Jerusalem Post* that he had no information on Israeli assertions that there are circles in Washington who are using the Pollard affair to damage Israel.

Bialkin told the news conference that "the transcendent question" for Israel is economic and financial independence. A Wall Street lawyer, he said that after he retires as head of the Presidents' Conference on July 1 he intends to devote more time in the framework of the prime minister's Operation Independence, to "encourage the freeing up" of Israel's economy. "For Israel to achieve economic and financial viability it must do more to introduce the free-market concept," he said.

In his conversation with *The Post* Bialkin rejected the labels "conservative" and "neo-conservative" which have been used to describe him and his successor at the Presidents' Conference, veteran communal leader Morris Abram, as well as that body's new executive vice-chairman, Malcolm Hoelen, an Orthodox Jew.

"Anyone who continues to discuss international political issues, and positions taken on them, in terms of such categories as 'conservative,' 'liberal' and the like is politically illiterate," said Bialkin. "That is the way know-nothings comment on trends and developments they do not understand. These terms have nothing to do with Jewish issues or international issues, but apply only to domestic social and economic issues, and there I would define myself and Abram as flaming liberals."

Bialkin noted that he was the first Jewish leader to come out in support of the Mormons' right to build their centre on Mount Scopus.

Technion said facing collapse

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. - "The Technion is facing collapse for lack of funds," Michael Schussheim, the Technion's vice-president for finances, said yesterday.

"The government's cynical attitude, not allowing us to reduce the student body while cutting our funding, not only endangers our industrial future but will eventually cost it much more to pick up the pieces."

"It would be much cheaper if the government gave the Technion the modest \$8 million a year extra we need to keep it even," he said.

Due to the government's funding shortfalls, the Technion has accumulated an \$11 million deficit which will increase by \$4.7 million in the next academic year.

Schussheim said that "for a fraction" of what the government was granting high-tech firms to establish themselves in development areas, it could save the country's universities, which need an extra \$40 million annually.

"Without the manpower we train, there is no future for industry," he warned.

Speaking a week before the annual meeting of the Technion's international board of governors, the outgoing president, Prof. Joseph Singer, said that during his four-year term the government's share in the Technion's operating budget had been cut from 75 to 55 per cent, while government and industry demanded that the Technion increase enrolment in areas vital to the economy, primarily electrical, computer and mechanical engineering. The Technion had done so, but had accumulated the deficit in the process.

Nurses threaten 'total bedlam' in hospitals

Jerusalem Post Staff
Hospital nurses are likely to decide on nationwide work sanctions at a meeting at Rambam Hospital in Haifa tomorrow.

Leaders of the unofficial nurses' union, who have been demonstrating outside the prime minister's residence in Jerusalem during the past week, maintain that pressure from nurses to take drastic measures is mounting, and that, barring last-minute concessions by the government or the Histadrut, they will be forced to take steps which will lead to "total bedlam" in the country's hospitals.

The nurses claim that they are not demonstrating only for high wages but for an across-the-board re-evaluation by the government and the Histadrut of the working conditions of hospital nurses, which they say are dismal.

The demonstration last Wednesday following a decision by the Institute for Agreed Arbitration to raise the salaries of all nurses by 12 per cent, which the hospital nurses regard as insufficient. The nurses claim that their wages have deteriorated by 34.4 per cent since 1980.

Representatives of the union, which is not recognized by the Histadrut, met on Sunday with Minister-without-Portfolio Ezer Weizman, who was asked by Prime Minister Peres to look into the matter in his capacity as acting minister of health. (Minister of Health Mordechai Gur is in Finland and is expected to return this Sunday.)

Weizman promised to discuss the matter with Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar and with Health Ministry officials, but declined to make any firm commitments to the nurses. On Friday the demonstrating nurses rejected an



MK Shulamit Aloni (Citizens Rights Movement) meets with demonstrating nurses outside the prime minister's residence yesterday. Aloni told the nurses that they needed to clarify their demands because the public was not aware of why they were demonstrating. (Rahamim Israeli)

offer by the Health Ministry to renew negotiations with the official Histadrut Nurses' Union, which represents all categories of nurses. Hospital nurses wish to be represented by their own union.

Hospital nurses from all over the country have been demonstrating on a 24-hour basis, in 12-hour shifts. They have not taken time off but have been using vacation time to take part in the demonstration.

Their stark white uniforms make them highly visible outside the prime

minister's residence. Motorists and other passers-by stop to give them a few words of encouragement, and many Jerusalemites have supplied them with food and drink. The nurses' mood is militant.

"We have been very responsible until now because we care about the patients," says Ilana Cohen, who is recognized as one of the leaders of the renegade union. "But most of our members believe that in this country results can only be achieved by force."

Council to formulate social policy

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

"Why should we wake up to the social implications of our economic policies only after the damage is done? This happened with the austerity programme as well as other areas. This blind spot in our policy-making will be corrected, we hope, by the Social Planning Council set up under the prime minister's auspices."

Dr. Raphaela Bilski-Ben Hur, deputy chairman of the council, explained its role in an interview yesterday. The inaugural session of the council was held Sunday night at the Prime Minister's Office. The chairman is Prof. Shlomo Lev-Ami, a historian at Tel Aviv University.

Bilski, who teaches political science at the Hebrew University, said the council's role of assessing the social implications of public policy will fill a gap that exists in Israel's political life.

"None of the parties has an overall social vision," she said. "In their platforms they mention specific welfare services or slogans such as 'closing social gaps,' but none of them addresses the broader issue of what type of society we are striving for."

"For example, tax reform, pensions, National Insurance - these are not just economic issues, although they are usually dealt with only by economists. The committees to operate as part of the council will study specific areas such as economic policy, labour and employment and others. They will examine how current policies affect social inequality and the relations between groups, and make recommendations for improvements."

This type of function, Bilski stressed, differed from previous social policy committees attached to the Prime Minister's Office. "The committee that operated during Yitzhak Rabin's tenure, for example, tried to coordinate various welfare services, such as housing and education. That committee was composed mainly of ministry directors-general and representatives of interest groups."

She said that the council is to deal with social policy, which is a broader concept than welfare policy, and is not intended to be an arena in which various ministries and groups divide up the cake.

The 50 people invited to join the council are mainly experts with academic titles or practitioners in the

field, plus a sprinkling of development town mayors.

One of the council's projects will be to prepare plans for economic growth in disadvantaged regions that make provision for advanced technological training as well as industrial investment. The plans would seek to provide not only jobs, but also opportunities for social advancement.

Bilski announced at the inaugural meeting that interim recommendations would be presented to Prime Minister Peres as early as September. There was no need to spell out to the participants that this would be just prior to the rotation with Vice Premier Shamir.

"Why shouldn't Peres be the one to receive the first set of recommendations?" she asked. "After all, he is quite concerned about Israel's social future, and he set up the council."

Shamir is known to have taken little interest in shaping the government's current economic policy, and presumably has even less interest in the social implications of that policy.

Asked about this, Bilski replied: "I don't know Shamir. But let him take office, and then we'll see."

Plan for six settlements to be submitted to Peres soon

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - A controversial plan to establish six new settlements near the Egyptian border in the Nitzana area is being submitted to Prime Minister Peres by the Jewish Agency Settlement Department, according to Pinhas Kahana, head of the department's planning team.

The two existing settlements in the region, Nitzanei Sinai and Mitzpe Izuz (which has not yet been approved as a settlement) object to the new settlements because, they say, the area cannot support more farms.

Veteran farmers claim that the country's existing farms are already working below their production capacities. New agricultural settlements, they say, will merely aggravate an already bad situation.

They also fear the continuation of water quota cuts and water shortages and stress that new settlements will increase the demand for water.

Settlement department heads Nissim Zvili and Mattityahu Droblies, who are often at loggerheads, agree on this proposal.

The veteran settlers have nothing to worry about, because, the new settlements are to grow new export crops - which they say, will not compete with other produce.

They also pointed out that their proposal was based on drilling wells in the Nitzana area. But this, they admit, is an expensive source because of the need to drill wells more than 1000 metres deep.

Zvili and Droblies also said that the strategic area was thinly populated and more settlements and people were needed there.

Herut-Liberal breach widens amid row over letter to Kessar

By ROY ISACOWITZ
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. - The breach between the Herut and Liberal caucuses in the Histadrut widened this week when the Herut executive demanded that the Liberals retract within a month their decision to accept the present structure of the Histadrut.

If, by that time, the Liberal Workers' Union does not retract its letter to Histadrut secretary-general Yisrael Kessar, Herut will proceed to dismantle the partnership, caucus head M. Ya'acov Shamai said.

In his letter, written about two months ago, Liberal caucus head Zvi Renner told Kessar that the Liberals had decided to drop their demand for separation between the trade union and industrial activities of the Histadrut. Separation has always been the ideological foundation of

the Likud in the Histadrut.

The Herut executive also decided to empower deputy caucus head Ze'evulun Shalish as third official Likud signatory in the Histadrut, along with Shamai and Renner. The move will allow Shamai and Shalish to bypass Renner in running Likud affairs.

The addition of Shalish is designed to pressure Renner into compromising on the issue of the letter. However, Liberal sources said last night that the move was not legal and that they would appeal it in the Histadrut and the Likud.

The two parties have been at loggerheads for close to a year. Behind the dispute is Renner's attempt to bolster the influence of the Liberal Workers' Union in anticipation of the merger between Herut and the Liberal Party.

Peled takes over as OC Northern Command

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Aluf Yosef Peled today takes over as OC Northern Command, replacing Aluf Ori Orr who is taking a leave of absence.

Peled was born in Belgium in 1941. His father was killed in a concentration camp; he immigrated to Israel with his mother in 1947 and grew up in Kibbutz Negba.

Peled holds a B.A. in history from Tel Aviv University. He is married and has two sons; his oldest is serving in the IDF.

Orr yesterday included the war against terror, the IDF's withdrawal from Lebanon, the creation of a security zone and the protection of northern settlements among the accomplishments in which he took pride.

Ramallah church hit by vandals

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

RAMALLAH. - The small Baptist congregation here has been repeatedly vandalized in the past month. Moslem extremists or anti-American elements in this largely Christian Arab town are probably behind the attacks.

According to Cynthia Michail, who together with her husband Judd runs the church, virtually every window in the church, which was completed only two years ago, has been broken since the attacks began. Only a few days ago the congregation put metal grating over the windows in an effort to stop the attacks.

"We haven't caught the people who did it, and we have no idea who it was," she told *The Jerusalem Post*. The congregation has complained to the police and has begun patrolling the area, but to no avail. The police say they have no clues to who is behind the vandalism.

A neighbour said she had seen boys throwing stones at the church and had run out to chase them away, but she too could not identify them.

Other nearby residents said the stone-throwing might well have been perpetrated by Moslem extremists, motivated by the fervour of the fast of Ramadan, which ended over the weekend. They said leftist elements who object to the Michails' American background might also be responsible.

The congregation of 50 to 60 people holds Sunday services, and has a youth club and women's group. According to Michail, the congregation has no funds to replace the broken windows.

'Women more likely to contract lung cancer'

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV. - Women are more likely than men to develop lung cancer, because more women than men smoke today and because the use of birth-control pills increases the risk of cancer. Prof. Yisrael Bruderman, chief of the lung diseases department at Meir Hospital, said at a press conference yesterday.

Gurel unveils budget

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. - The recovery of municipal finances will enable City Hall to get moving again, Mayor Arye Gurel said yesterday in announcing the city's NIS125m. budget for fiscal 1986/87.

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THE foreign ministers of Syria, Iraq and Jordan are to meet shortly in Amman, according to Arab sources, to pave the way for a mini-summit meeting, aimed at Arab reconciliation, to be held in the Saudi summer capital of Taif.

If the ministers' meeting takes place, it will be the clearest indication yet of a radical reshuffling of alliances in the Middle East. In particular, it will confirm that Syria is backing out of its alliance with Iran and making up with its old enemy, Iraq.

The architect of the switch is King Hussein of Jordan, who has been shuttling between Damascus and Baghdad in recent weeks. Its implementation would not merely be a feather in his cap but would make life easier for him: as long as Syria and Iraq are at daggers drawn, Jordan is liable to get hurt.

Hussein arrived in Washington yesterday. As a mediator of Arab disputes, he can expect a welcoming atmosphere and perhaps a better chance of securing from Congress the arms package he has requested.

Syria's shift from Iran towards Iraq remains to be officially consummated. But, as so often in the Middle East, the media provide clues to moves behind the scenes. Thus, Tehran Radio has taken to criticizing Syria, while the Iraqi press and radio, usually savage in their denunciation of Syria's President Hafez Assad, last week abruptly adopted a more moderate tone.

BOTH Syria and Iraq, whose lead-

Signs of shifting alliances

Patrick Seale reports from London on the subtle indications that Arab leaders are reassessing their friends and foes.

ers have not met since 1978, have good reasons to patch up their feud.

The Syrians are suffering a grave economic crisis and know that their best hope of getting financial assistance from Saudi Arabia and the Gulf

States lies in distancing themselves from Iran, seen as an enemy by these countries.

Iraq's motives are primarily military. It fears another Iranian offensive and would like to stop the flow

of Syrian war material to Iran, as well as Syrian aid to the Kurdish insurgents who are becoming an increasing problem in northern Iraq.

In addition, Damascus and Baghdad share an interest in reopening

the oil pipeline from the Kirkuk fields across Syria to the Mediterranean. Since the closures of the pipeline in 1982, Syria has lost transit dues and Iraq has lost revenue.

The two countries also need to

strike a deal with Turkey on the division of the Euphrates waters. Without such a tripartite agreement, the World Bank is refusing to fund Syrian irrigation projects. Moreover, Turkey's huge Ataturk dam on the Euphrates is due to be completed in 1992 and, in the absence of an agreement, both Syria and Iraq could suffer water shortage.

ON A broader plane, too, the Syrian-Iraq feud has become a source of great embarrassment to the Arabs—it was largely responsible for their leaders' failure to hold a summit meeting following the U.S. attack on Libya. So there is a groundswell of Arab opinion in favour of Hussein's efforts to get the enemies to shake hands.

Iran is understandably worried at the turn of events. The last thing it wants in its war with Iraq is to face a united Arab world, and it has always laid great store on its friendship with Syria. Libya and South Yemen, Syria's defection would be sorely felt.

Another actor on the Middle East stage for whom a Syrian-Iraqi entente would be unwelcome is Yasser Arafat, chairman of the PLO. He is on very bad terms with King Hussein and the worst possible terms with President Assad, but still enjoys backing from Iraq's leader, Saddam Hussein.

His fear is that Assad's price for making up with Saddam could be the severing of Baghdad's links with the PLO. Arafat is already facing a challenge for the leadership by a former

close associate, Atallah Atallah, known as Abu Zaim, who seems to be enjoying discreet Jordanian and possibly Syrian backing.

SO, AS Assad edges towards Iraq, Arafat is edging towards Iran. A story in yesterday's issue of the London-based Arabic language fortnightly *Al Taqir* (The Report) reveals that the PLO chairman held a meeting in Tunis last month with the Iranian Minister for Revolutionary Guards, Rafiq Dost. In Dost's party were Lebanese Shi'ites of the extremist pro-Iranian Hizbollah (Party of God).

Not only did this encounter heal a breach between Iran and the PLO (caused by PLO support in the past for the now defeated Iranian Mujahideen), but Arafat and Dost are also said to have sealed an alliance between their respective fighting groups in Lebanon.

On the ground in Lebanon, Arafat is attempting to make a comeback after his expulsion first by Israel and then by Syria. He has teamed up with any enemy of Syria he can find—Sunni Moslem militias as well as Hizbollah—in battling against Syria's closest Lebanese ally, the mainstream Shi'ite Moslem movement, Amal.

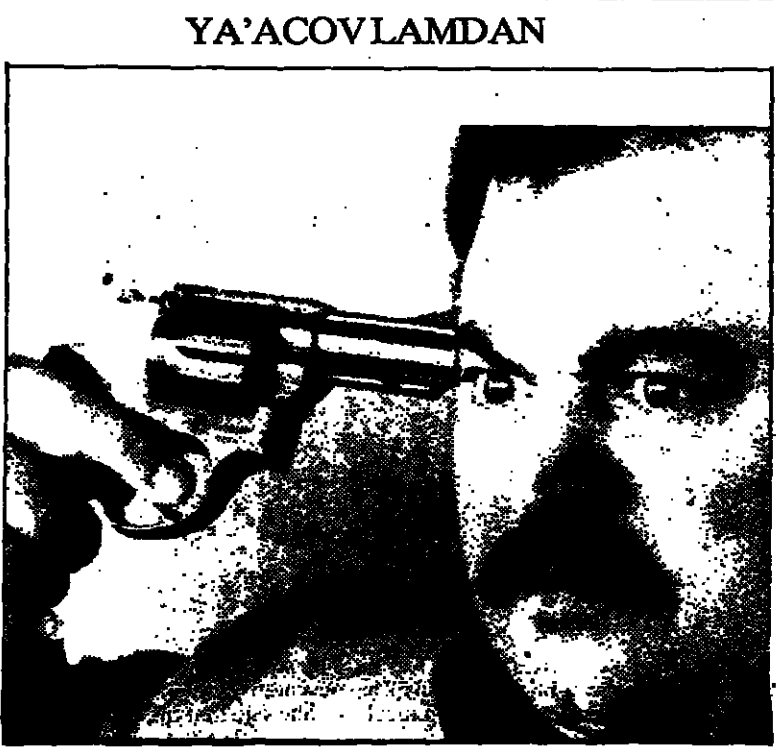
For Arafat to survive amid the closing of Arab ranks now in prospect, he needs to recover a presence in the country which is still the principal battlefield for inter-Arab and Arab-Israeli conflicts.

(London Observer Service)

Playing with despair—Russian roulette Beirut-style

IN MICHAEL Cimino's film *The Deerhunter* we see the Vietnamese, who lived through one of the worst experiences of our generation, playing Russian roulette. Young men sit in a circle, at the centre of which is a gun and a bullet. One of the men places the bullet in the chamber and spins it quickly. In turn, each man puts the gun to his head and pulls the trigger. In this scene, Coppola compares the one whose skull is penetrated by a bullet, and the others who remain alive; both are partners in this game of despair.

Such is the state of Lebanon today, where despair and the meaninglessness of life have reached their ultimate expression. Many residents of Beirut see themselves as potentially dead. One of them described his feelings: "You carry your own corpse on your back day and night and you never know when death will meet you, whether by a stray bullet, sniper fire, a booby-trapped car, bomb or Katyusha, not to mention the possibility of being kidnapped or tortured to death." It is not surprising under these conditions that



YA'ACOV LAMDAN

young people who are out of work and despairing seek "a wonderful way to die."

FROM TIME to time Beirut police report about young men dying from Russian roulette, rather than Russian Kalashnikovs. Reasons for this are not lacking. If the death of someone in a traffic accident somewhere can shock an entire city, in Beirut it will pass almost unnoticed. Cimino may never have visited Beirut, but *The Deerhunter* is relevant at all times and places, especially to the Beirut of today.

Southeast Asia in the heart of Beirut: gutted buildings, wrecked cars, burned bodies, the wind bearing pestilence. One of those who played Russian roulette and survived told a local reporter:

"Why are you so shocked? Let me ask you, how many times have you almost been killed in this city? Haven't you heard the story of the boy whose parents, fearing for his life sent him to America? After a year he came back for a visit and was killed on his first day in Beirut by a sniper."

The roulette player adds, "I'm

really not doing anything very different. If I don't die from bombs or booby-trapped cars, I won't die from a bullet, and just the opposite. It's all a matter of fate... I don't even care if I die... My parents won't grieve for long. Every day many die, and I'm just a number... The day will come when I die—this is an absolute truth in Lebanon. The sooner death comes the better."

ANOTHER roulette player tells the interviewer: "Let me tell you what happened a short time ago. I was lying in my bed one night about to go to sleep. I was alone since my parents had gone out to visit my sister, who lives with her husband in Kafr Harari. The doorbell rang. I got up to open the door and there stood an old man. When he saw me, he apologized immediately and said he had meant to ring the bell of my neighbour, his nephew. Even before I had a chance to say "never mind," there was a loud explosion and the building filled with thick smoke."

"After a few minutes the smoke cleared and I went back to my room. Where the room had been there was

nothing left! The bomb had fallen directly on my bed. The incredible thing was that this was 12 midnight! The man had come two kilometres from his house to see his nephew to make sure that he was OK. And now you ask me why I play this game... It's a game everyone plays, a game of blind chance. In my opinion, to die from a pistol bullet by chance is a lot better than your fate on the street."

The young man admitted to the reporter that he had been addicted to the game ever since an old school friend told him about it and explained the rules. When the reporter asked him if anyone sitting next to him had died in a game, he answered without batting an eyelash: "Only two... but not at the same time. There were 10 days between the two deaths." When asked how he felt when he saw the victim in front of him he responded: "It was a wonderful sight. He didn't suffer at all. Following the rules, we moved the body aside and went on playing."

Asked if the death of a player increased his enthusiasm for the game, his answer was: "I wasn't the

only one who was excited. Everyone was. It is only when one of us dies that the game takes on its full meaning!"

The most incredible thing of all perhaps, is that young women, some of them university students, also play the game of death. As one of them told the reporter, "This game is easier than the game of love..." It seems this woman had been traumatized some time earlier when she saw her fiancé murdered by robbers, who stole his car in a downtown Beirut street.

"THE RUSSIAN GAME," as it is called in Beirut, is popular in both the east and the west sides of the city, among both Christians and Moslems. But one player said that sometimes the rules are changed to make the outcome less tragic. "Instead of a real bullet, we put a blank in the chamber. Instead of the bullet exploding in the player's head, he must 'buy' his life for 100 Lebanese pounds from the other players. There is another variation, in which the players have to pay the one who fires the blank.

Booming times for Pakistan

TELEVISION ANTENNAE sprout in villages which still don't have electricity mains. West German limousines cruise on dirt roads. The bazaars sell smuggled Japanese electronic goods, assault rifles and heroin.

Pakistan's economy is flourishing. Since Soviet troops swept into neighbouring Afghanistan in 1979 this Islamic republic of 100 million people has floated on a sea of U.S. economic and military aid.

Washington has just arranged a \$4.02 billion, six-year aid package beginning in 1988 after the current \$3.2b. programme runs out.

Other Western countries and international lending agencies have also poured in money to support the nine-year rule of president Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq.

This, together with money sent home by Pakistanis working in the Gulf, has helped give the country an enviable average growth rate of 6.3 per cent a year since General Zia seized power in a 1977 coup.

Such booming growth has not been painless. Economists say the foreign-fed surge in demand for consumer goods has fostered a thriving smuggling trade and a huge parallel or "black" economy.

The pace and nature of the expansion has produced distortions in the

ROBERT MAHONEY/Islamabad

agriculture-based economy which are beginning to worry some planners.

The presence of three million Afghan refugees in the underdeveloped northwest has also skewed the economy.

Foreign aid to Afghan rebels fighting the Soviet-backed government in Kabul turns up in the form of rifles for sale in the markets of border towns like Peshawar.

SOME AID is also diverted into growing opium poppies in the remote mountainous region, according to guerrillas and western diplomats.

Part of the lucrative crop is smuggled through Pakistan where dealers and traffickers have amassed fortunes, they say.

Such flows of cash, whether "black" or "white", have put strains on the country's creaking infrastructure.

Its inefficient power system simply cannot cope with the demands of modern air-conditioned, video-watching living and power cuts are commonplace.

Government spending on roads, telecommunications, rural development, welfare and education has not

kept pace with the growth in consumption.

Last week, in its first budget since martial law was lifted five months ago, the fledgling civilian government allocated \$2.4b. for defence this year, almost the same amount spent on the entire development programme in 1985.

Several leading economists believe more development spending and a thorough overhaul of the economy are urgently needed to ensure continued high growth in a country where the population is increasing at an alarming three per cent a year and per capita annual income is a low \$330.

"Rapid growth has been achieved by squeezing the capital stock of the country," a senior government official told Reuters.

"No developing country can long sustain real growth of six to seven per cent with an investment rate which is lower than that."

Economists doubt, however, whether Zia and his civilian prime minister, Mohammad Khan Janjoo, are able to introduce the sweeping economic and fiscal reforms needed to generate finance for an ambitious development plan.

They say the government, which forecast a multi-million dollar budget deficit this year, could easily bring in that amount through a tax on agricultural incomes advocated by the World Bank.

But few think it could afford the political price of such a tax in a country where landowners dominate the National Assembly and the army.

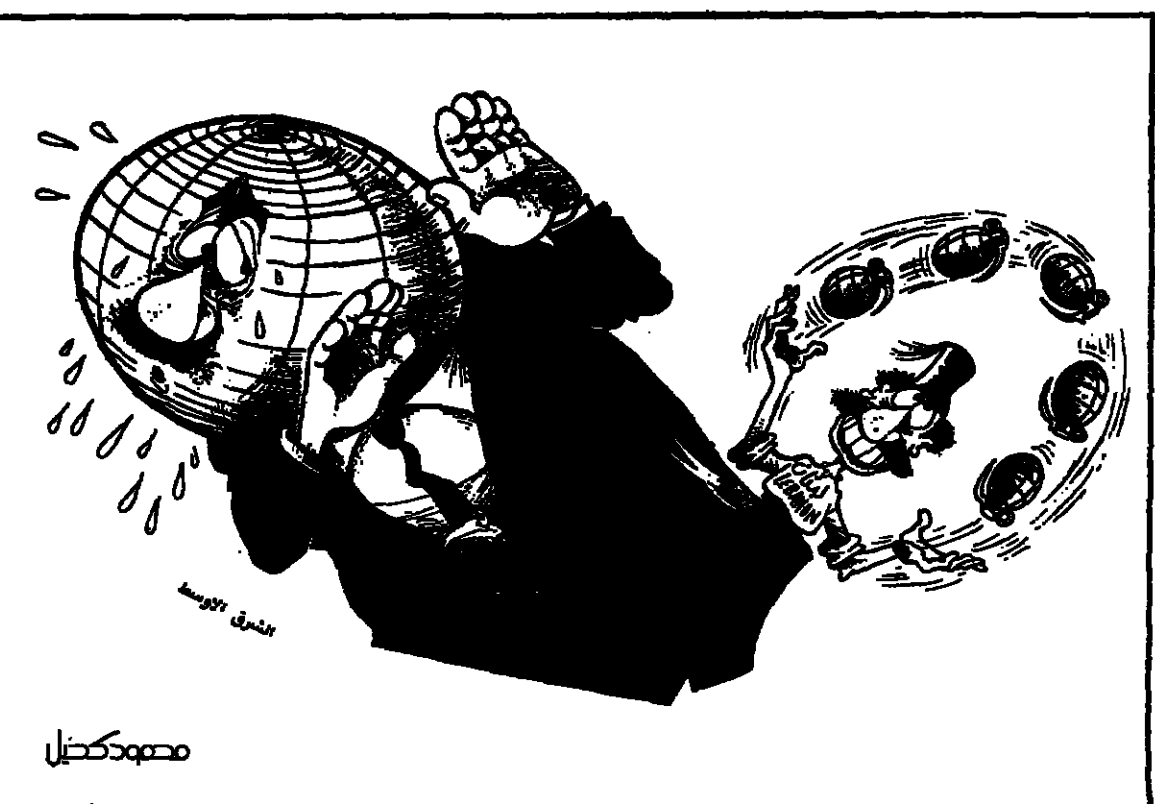
"The government is strapped for cash but has so far only tinkered with a narrow-based, highly inelastic tax system which fails to keep receipts in line with growth," one economist said.

Some economists estimate that up to half Pakistan's \$32b. annual output of goods and services is undeclared black money.

Virtually nobody pays income tax. Many overseas workers use the black market to send back their wages. Businessmen under-invoice imports to pay less duty. And smuggling is a national industry, they say.

They believe lower duties and simpler regulations would free private enterprise and lessen the power of a bureaucracy they describe as all-pervading and sometimes corrupt.

Indications from the recent budget are that some measure of decentralisation will continue but that the power of vested interests makes fundamental reforms unlikely. (Reuters)



THEIR COMMENT: The situation in Lebanon as depicted in the London-based Saudi-backed magazine 'A-Shark Al-Awsat.'

A GOVERNMENT-backed committee has launched a campaign to wipe out begging with a programme of work, welfare and reform. The *Jordan Times* newspaper reported: The English-language daily quoted an unnamed spokesman as saying the committee's programme was to identify beggars and send them temporarily to special centres until more permanent homes can be established.

The source said the committee decided that government authorities should try to provide jobs for those able to work and charity for those who cannot. He said youths would be sent to reformatories.

The committee includes representatives of the ministries of labour and social development, health, interior and justice, the public security directorate, the general union of voluntary societies and the Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund.

Begging is not epidemic in Jordan, but it is not uncommon to be approached for donations, particularly during the month of Ramadan, when Moslems give alms to the needy. (AP)

FRANCE IS to sign an agreement soon with Iraq for the rebuilding of the Tammuz nuclear reactor that Israel destroyed in an air raid in June 1981, the London-based Arabic newspaper *al-Ahram* has reported. Quoting French sources, the paper said that in exchange for nuclear cooperation with the "Zionist entity," France has received assurances that the reactor would not be attacked again.

Briefs

ISRAELI TRADE with Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon—excluding oil—would total a billion dollars within

two years of signing of trade agreements with those countries, according to Tel Aviv University researcher Yoel Raban. Raban presented his findings at the Armand Hammer conference on economic cooperation in the Middle East.

MARVEL OF A MOSQUE

KUWAIT'S NEWEST mosque, with its dazzling white dome, carved ceiling and mosaic work, has opened—it is a monument to Islam and the skills of craftsmen from Morocco to India.

Moroccans carved the ceiling's intricate plaster decor lying on their backs on raised platforms, in the

RORY CHANNING / Kuwait

same way that Michelangelo painted the Vatican's 15th century Sistine Chapel.

Kuwait's emir, Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmed al-Sabah, inaugurated the

\$48 million mosque with prayers at the start of the 1d al-Fitr holiday marking the end of Ramadan.

Work started in 1979 on the big square structure of reinforced concrete, designed by an Iraqi firm and covering 48,000 sq. metres (484,000 sq. feet).

The main marble-floored prayer hall can hold 5,000 people and the grand sahan or courtyard more than 7,000. There is a 500-member gallery for women who, under Islamic custom, worship separately from men.

Decoration is mainly in traditional colours of royal blue, turquoise, white and pale amber, with superb Islamic calligraphy and mosaic work.

Tiles came from Morocco, but most of the woodwork—dark teak carved with verses from the Koran—was done in India. Natural stone slabs used for the walls were cut in Pakistan.

Around the courtyard are arches hung with traditional Syrian-styled lamps.

"The government wanted something traditional, something that would reflect all the different styles of architecture and decoration in the Islamic world." Project manager Bakr Tabba explained last year.

A 12-faced minaret, from which the muezzin call the faithful to prayer on powerful loudspeakers thrusts 72 metres into the sky.

The mosque, a few hundred metres from the scene of a failed car bomb attack on the emir in 1985 lies between the seafaring Sif Palace of the Council of Ministers and a luxurious granite complex housing the Kuwait stock exchange.

This, said the state-owned Kuwait Oil Company's spiritual bulletin in a commentary, symbolises the mosque's spiritual role in both the government and daily life of the Gulf emirate, one of the richest Arab oil states.

The mosque, with underground parking for 2,000 cars, also includes a conference room, library, offices and a television centre for special broadcasts. (Reuters)

The Middle East page is edited by Yehuda Litani.

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"IT'S TRAGIC, the number of people leaving Israel - and the people who leave are the young ones, the people we need most," says Leslie Harris. No, Harris is not a Jewish Agency official bemoaning the latest yerida figures or an ambitious politician looking for a cause with which to make his reputation. He is a recent British immigrant to Israel whose arrival here closes a family circle 99 years after his grandfather left the Ukraine to settle in Petah Tikva.

Harris's family name is Lishansky, a name that was at the centre of a bitter Zionist dispute for more than 60 years. Yosef Lishansky, Harris's first cousin, was executed in 1917 by the Turks for being part of the Nili spy ring in World War I. During the war Nili, opposed by many in the Yishuv who feared Turkish reprisals against the Jewish community in Palestine, spied for the British in their war against the Ottoman Empire.

The real controversy around Yosef Lishansky, however, stemmed from the death of his colleague, Avshalom Feinberg, during the pair's 1917 attempt to cross the Sinai Desert and reach the British forces in Egypt. Both Lishansky and Feinberg were rivals for the affection of another Nili member, Sarah Aaronson. Despite Lishansky's story that Feinberg had been killed when they were attacked by Beduin, rumour had it that Lishansky had murdered his comrade so as to ease his conscience.

These allegations against Lishansky were only cleared in 1967, when, Feinberg's remains were found under a palm tree in the desert that the Beduin referred to as "the Jew's Palm." But Zionist controversies rarely die out overnight and it was

FAMILY CIRCLE

JEFF BLACK / Special to The Jerusalem Post

only in 1979 that the Begin government granted Lishansky state recognition for his espionage efforts and reentered him with full military honours in Jerusalem's Mount Herzl Military Cemetery.

HARRIS, a 69-year-old retired optical instruments manufacturer from Liverpool, seems far removed from such a cause celebre. "All I want to do," he says, "is to make a new life out here and follow the family tradition of loyalty to the Zionist cause."

The Lishansky family, though, is not just known in this part of the world. Harris's grandfather, Israel Lishansky, came here with seven children, four girls and three boys. Of the daughters, three remained in Israel and kept the family name after marriage, but the fourth left the country around 1897 and made her way to Shanghai. "How she got there, I don't know," adds Harris.

Once there she opened the White House Hotel in the international settlement and married a German Jew who had settled in China before her. Among the frequent visitors to her hotel was a Jewish general in the Chinese army who served under



Yosef Lishansky

Chang Hai Shek. His name was Samuel Cohen and Harris remembers the general visiting his father in Liverpool to deliver a "gruss" (greeting) from his sister. "Whenever any of the family in England got married," Harris recalls, "the family in China always used to send a magnificent silk talit with a heavily embroidered talit-and-tefillin bag for the husband and many yards of Chinese silk for the bride's wedding dress." This daughter stayed on in China until she died

and was buried in Shanghai's Jewish cemetery, but her two daughters left the mainland for Hongkong over half a century ago. From there, one went on to New York before finally following in her grandfather's steps to Israel, while the second still lives on the island.

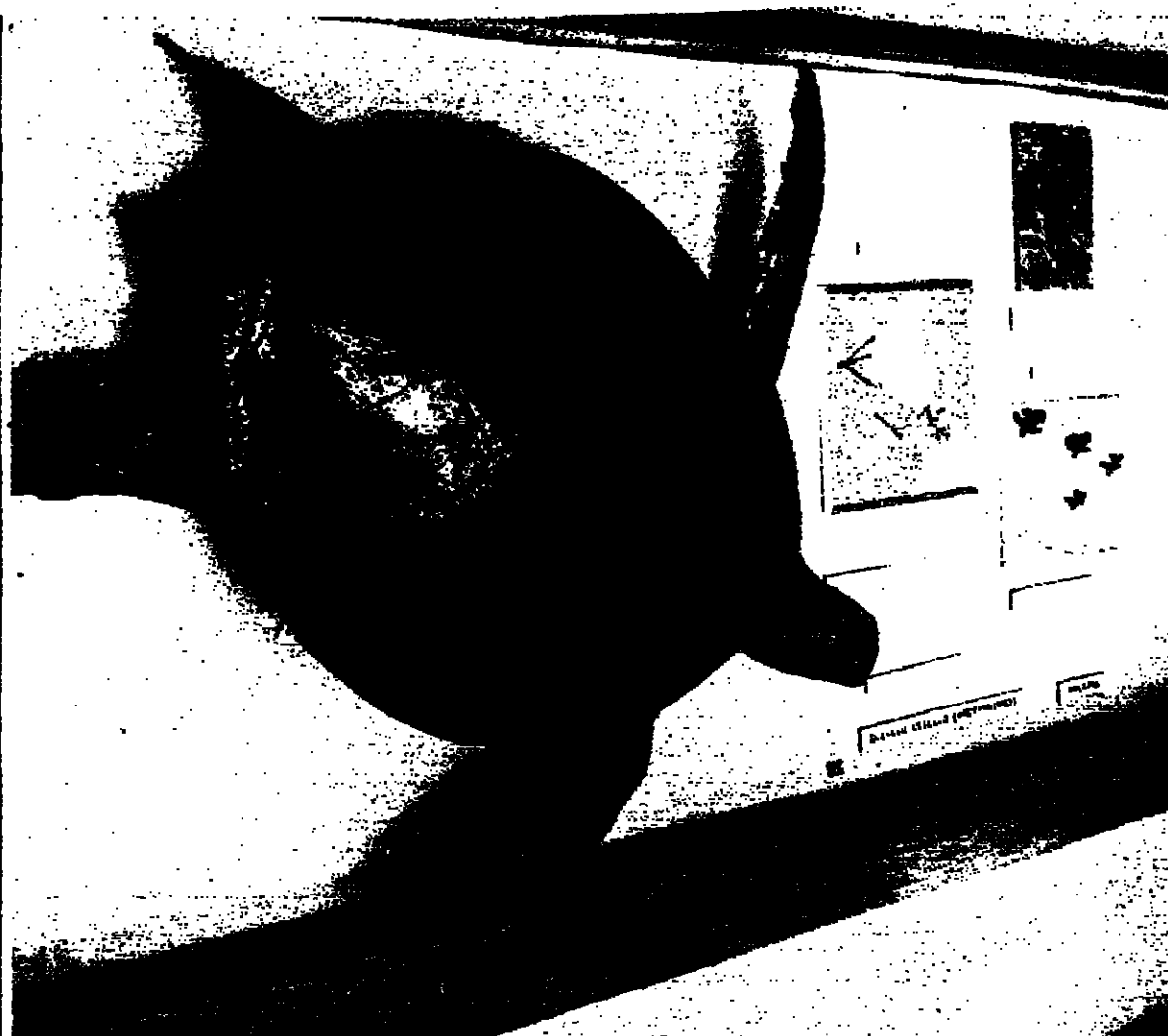
"Over the years," Harris remarks, "I've met many Jewish businessmen who went to Hongkong on a business trip, visited the *shul* there and finally ended up at my relative's home for a meal. They still keep a very strict Yiddishkeit. They have a rabbi there, a kosher restaurant, a social club and really it's a very thriving community."

With close family in Israel and Hongkong it seems strange that Harris himself should originate from somewhere as mundane as England. He explains that, of his grandfather's three sons, one died in Palestine at a young age and that after the death of the grandfather his father and uncle decided to emigrate to England.

"The Lishansky name in England disappeared," Harris says, "because of the British immigration officials. Lishansky was too hard for them to spell and so they changed it to Harris." The two brothers later married two sisters and began making a new life for themselves in Liverpool.

"The spirit of the Lishanskys, however, is deeply rooted in Israel," Harris goes on to say, "and in my retirement I thought it time to return to my origins. We need people here and my personal wish is to see one million Jews coming to settle in Israel."

As he himself acknowledges, this is unlikely to happen in the near future. Harris is content with the fact that, for his family at least, the wheel has come full circle.



Migration in the animal world is the subject of a new exhibition at the Hebrew University, on display until the end of July. Mounted animals, maps and other illustrations are supplemented by films. Explanatory texts are in Hebrew with translations in Arabic and English available. The exhibit, free to the public, is located on the Givat Ram campus, in the lobbies of the Berman and Sturman buildings. (Werner Braun)

ISRAEL FESTIVAL - Il Nuovo Quartetto (Carlo Chiarappa, Andrea Tacchi, violins; Piero Farinelli, viola; Andrea Nannini, cello; Henry Crova Auditorium, Jerusalem, June 7). Boccherini: Quartet op. 3, No. 3; Verdi: Quartet; Schumann: Quartet op. 41, No. 3.

LUSCIOUS SONORITIES, vivacious individual contributions and tightly knit teamwork marked the presentations of the Nuovo Quartetto from the outset. Their programme was, perhaps, for a debut not the most fortunate; a rather bland, run-of-the-mill Boccherini - one of over a hundred, pleasant but uninspired pieces; Verdi's only string quartet - lovable because of the association with the great opera composer, but not a strong representative of the species; and Schumann's third (and last) Quartet - very romantic, very disorganized in form and thick in texture, a bit too extended to hold one's attention until the end, though, of course, full of beautiful details and interesting nuances.

The four Italians approached their task with a *joie de vivre* which proved infectious, and thus their performances were convincingly carried by their outgoing interpretations. To appear a week after the Alban Berg Quartet from Vienna, who caused a sensational reaction from our audiences, called for high standards and great quality but there is no room to compare the two quartets as the Viennese musicians have an entirely different approach and tone ideal, but each attitude can stand up on its own merits. Music in its endless variety has ample room for musicians of many different calibres and character. Il Nuovo Quartetto provided a very enriching experience for us, and it ranks among the first row of international quartet ensembles.

YOHANAN BOEHM RECITAL - Gidon Kremer, violinist and Andras Schiff, pianist (Mann Auditorium, Tel Aviv, June 4). Schubert: Rondo brilliant in B minor for violin and piano, Op. 78; Bartok: Sonata No. 1 for violin and piano; Schumann: Sonata No. 2 in D minor for violin and piano.

KREMER and Schiff performed three works, but actually it was the Bartok, at the centre of the programme, which overshadowed everything else. Schubert was charming with plenty of captivating phrasing and beauty of tone in both instruments. Schumann's sonata, however, already showed signs of the composer's mental decline. For pages on end, little happened, but Kremer's incredible musicianship succeeded

in turning the almost empty pages into live and flowing music.

Under these circumstances, the performance of the Bartok sonata stood out even more as a singular and miraculous event.

Kremer is a rare combination of a towering musical personality and a perfect instrumentalist. His identification with Bartok's music was so complete that borders between composer and interpreter seemed obliterated. There were extremes of soft and loud, beautiful cantilenas and startling outbursts. Never before have I heard a Bartok score leap out at me so ferociously with such blazing commitment. One is at a loss to describe the nature of Kremer's playing; he is different from all other great violinists. It was this difference which made the performance what it was.

Andras Schiff, while perhaps not of Kremer's stature, seemed to reach, in Bartok, the same degree of involvement, and so both performers lived each instant with maximum intensity. A rare event and a great day for the music of Bartok.

THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO - Opera in four acts by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (libretto by Lorenzo da Ponte) performed by the New Israel Opera with the participation of soloists: the Israel Chamber Orchestra and the Cameri Theatre (in Italian). Director: Charles Hamilton; conductor: Yoav Talmi; musical preparation and coach: Maria Merry; set and costumes: Adrian Vass; lighting: Avi Sela; subsidizer in Hebrew: Israel Ovsei (Cameri Theatre, Tel Aviv, June 5).

DIRECTOR HAMILTON's great achievement was to turn our singers into real actors. The whole cast was constantly on the move and acted naturally. Thus on the one hand the follies gained in effect and on the other, Mozart's true intention, to make an artificial comedy of intrigue into one of the great music dramas of the world, was clearly projected.

Vocally we got a good average level with no really outstanding stars, in other words an ensemble which worked in productive harmony. This again seemed to serve Mozart's attitude extremely well.

Though he individualized his characters there are no clashing contrasts between the different types of music allotted to each.

A good team, in which each one has more or less an equal share, is therefore the right answer to the theatrical problems of "Le Nozze". And a good team it was.

Soprano Robin Weisel-Capsouto created a clever and most charming Susanna with whom one could easily fall in love. Baritone Rodney Gilfry, as Figaro, seemed slightly too stylized and a little more adventurousness would not have harmed him. Soprano Rita Cullis impersonated the apparently hurt but actually escapadist thirsty countess extremely well. Her husband, the count, sung by baritone Boaz Senator, though asserting himself vocally with great success, needs a little more character. Bass Michael Li-Paz, tenor Sami Bechar and bass Grisha Borodo, playing the respective roles of Doctor Bartolo, Don Basilio and Antonio the gardener, could not have been more colourful and funny.

Extraordinary delicacy both in singing and acting marked soprano Lili Tureh's performance as Barbarina. Regrettably there were two cases of miscasting: soprano Michal Shamir as Cherobino, who showed little understanding of Mozart's style and acted with hesitancy, and mezzo-soprano Zvia Litavsky as Marcellina, whose vocal quality I would rather not discuss.

For the excellent musical preparation and coaching of the singers Martin Merry deserves the highest praise. Sets were in good taste though in the last scene the stars and moving clouds brought us dangerously close to kitsch.

Talmi accompanied rather well and provided the singers with all the necessary support. As far as Mozart's orchestral part is concerned, he gave us, let us say, the rudiments of Mozart's music. Of its supreme beauty, of its characteristic tender feeling with which it follows mankind's follies and frailties there was little.



THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA - Klaus Tennstedt conducting with Gidon Kremer, violinist (Mann Auditorium, Tel Aviv, June 3). Beethoven: Overture "Coriolanus." Op. 62; Alfred Schuttke: Concerto No. 4 for Violin and Orchestra; Brahms: Symphony No. 1 in C minor, Op. 68.

THIS CONCERT was to be remembered as one of the most important ones of the season. Two symphonic works were given exemplary performances, and a great violinist played a stunning contemporary violin concerto.

Schuttke's concerto actually seems to be different from anything we have heard before in this category. He combines in a most unusual way beautiful tonal themes with con-



Gidon Kremer

temporary orchestral textures. As a matter of fact, he often superimposes one above the other. The depth of feeling with which he endows his seemingly endless solo line, often hardly moving from one pitch to an adjacent one, is most remarkable.

These long cantilenas produce the most astonishing effects. Without growing in volume and range their very intensity of expression creates a feeling of encompassing wider and wider emotional spheres, until tremendous climaxes are reached. The huge orchestra, including chimes, a prepared piano and a harpsichord produce the most astounding, often mysterious, sound images. In the quick movement, the orchestra becomes gradually denser and denser until an exotic Indonesian Gamelan effect is achieved. Schuttke's combination of emotional intensity, expressed by a single monodic line in the violin as well as modernistic colour effects, is unique.

Kremer's identification with Schuttke's music is total. His involvement produces an almost mystical union of music and performer. His tone reaches infinite ranges of sound. His capability to modulate his tone in expression and timbre, not to mention his enormous technical resources, is unlimited. Together with Tennstedt, who seemed fascinated by the music no less than Kremer and made the orchestra scintillate with multitudes of shades and colour combinations, Kremer gave us a truly overwhelming performance of Schuttke's masterpiece.

The performance of the "Coriolanus" overture and the Brahms symphony, both cornerstones of German symphonic music, provided other magnificent high points of the evening. In their soundness and their monumental structural development, Tennstedt's performances represented the unshakable tradition of his great predecessors: Furtwängler, Walter, Böhm, Krips, Klempner. A great and unforgettable evening. BENJAMIN BAR-AM

HAIFA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, Urs Schneider conducting; with Peter Zazovsky (U.S.), violin, and Yigal Cohen, clarinet. Haifa Auditorium, May 26. Opus: Individuations for Chamber Orchestra and Solo Clarinet; Sibelius: Violin Concerto in D minor, Op. 47; Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 6 in B minor, Op. 74 "Pathétique".

THIS romantic-contemporary programme was rather demanding for both musicians and audience. First came Ben Zion Orgad's short "Individuation" for Chamber Orchestra and Solo Clarinet, written for and dedicated to the late clarinet player Yona Ettlinger. It is a sort of ode to their friendship. The solo clarinet coordinates, propels and binds the sounds of other wind and brass instruments, with the musicians placed unconventionally. The trumpet, for example, was in the middle of the hall. The soloist, Yigal Cohen, a pupil of Yona Ettlinger, turned round during the performance, creating acoustic changes. The presentation aroused interest but verbal explanation would have encouraged more active listening.

Urs Schneider led the HSO with ease and resourcefulness, achieving good cooperation with the musicians. The ending of Tchaikovsky's last symphony, which the composer called "Pathétique," was rendered in a convincing way, displaying the drama and emotional expressiveness of this tonal depiction of anguish, fear and nostalgia, although this requires a larger number of instrumentalists for its performance.

The high point of the evening was violinist Peter Zazovsky, who showed himself to be a fine and serious musician. His playing of the

elegiac Sibelius Violin Concerto had the right mixture of substance and sonority, delicacy and feeling and received a well-deserved response from the audience.

HAIFA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, Itai Talgam conducting; with Uri Shihor, piano (Haifa Auditorium, May 28). Opus: Beethoven: Piano Concerto No. 3 in C minor, Op. 37; Mendelssohn: Symphony No. 4 in A minor, Op. 56 "Scottish".

THIS CONCERT was due to take place, together with the other events of this year's Young Artists' Week, in March. For technical reasons it had to be postponed until now, which somewhat changed its original context. Still it served its purpose of presenting young musicians ready to embark on a professional career, to the general public.

Itai Talgam, 28, directed the musicians of the HSO with clear, unstrained hand movements, showing good knowledge and understanding of the score. Even though there was little time for rehearsal work, he achieved good communication with the orchestra. Essentially the whole presentation of the well-known, favourite choices of the programme was clear and clean and provided pleasant listening.

For 19-year-old Ori Shihor Beethoven's Third Piano Concerto proved to be a rather demanding challenge. Although he displayed technical and musical abilities, as well as personal involvement, the playing lacked in the steadiness that is essential for a sound performance. This evening it impaired the suitable cooperation between the solo part and the orchestral accompaniment.

The felicitous rendering of the "Scottish" at the end of the concert was warmly applauded by the capacity audience. ESTHER REUTER



TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL:
8.15 School Broadcasts 14.00 The Lemur
nature film 14.25 Lullaby and Hardy
14.40 Hello Israel 15.00 Rehov Sumsum
15.30 Rainbow 15.50 Pretty Butterfly
16.15 Dick Turpin (part 17) 17.00 A New
Evening - live magazine

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17.30 News for Young Children
18.00 Science fiction adventure series
18.30 News roundup
18.32 Documentary: Television (part 8)
19.20 Sports - Mexico Magazine
19.30 News

HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at
20.02 Fish. Part 4 of a 13-part comedy
series, starring Abe Vigoda and Florence
Stanley
20.30 Kolibek
21.00 Mabat (Newsworld)
21.40 Second Look - focus on matters of
moment
22.00 The Man who Married a French
Wife - drama
23.10 Music - Haydn: Symphony No. 90
23.40 News

JORDAN TV (unofficial):
17.30 Cartoons 18.00 French Hour 19.30
News in Hebrew 20.00 News in Arabic
20.30 Amadeus 21.10 The Bird 22.00
News in English 22.20 The Equilizer

MIDDLE EAST TV (from T.A. north):
19.00 Animals, Animals, Animals 19.30
Another Life 19.40 700 Club 19.50 Shape
Up 19.50 Afternoon Movie 17.00 Flying
Home 17.30 Muppets 18.00 Bostelator
Galactica 19.00 News 20.00 Riptide
20.00 Another Life 21.30 Simon & Riddle
22.30 Airwolf 23.30 700 Club

ON THE AIR

Voice of Music

6.02 Morning Melodies
7.07 Elgar: Introduction and Allegro (Mar-
mer); Elgar: "Nimrod" (Bernstein)
7.30 Mozart: Violin Sonata, K.301 (Per-
man, Baranovskii); Minus: Ballet Music
9.30 Beethoven: Trio, Op. 70, No. 1 (Zuker-
man, Baranovskii, Du Prez); Sibelius: "Ka-
relin" Suite; Brahms: Song for Five Voices
12.05 Mozart: Quartet, K.464 (Guarnieri);
Kreutzer: Trio for 2 Clarinets and Viola
13.06 Beethoven: 2 Songs from
"Egmont" (Grossmeyer); Liszt: Piano Con-
certo No. 1 (Adini); Mozart: Sinfonia Con-
certante (Igor and David Oistrakh); Men-
delsohn: Symphony No. 2
15.05 From the Record Library
16.00 Bartok: Divertimento for Strings
(Baranovskii); Brahms: Double Concerto
(Szeryng, Stark, Conzegebeu);
Händel: Messiah: Symphony No. 5
(Chicago/Solti); Gershwin: Rhapsody in
Blue (Previn)
18.00 Hilali Zori, cello - Bach: Suite No. 1;
Sherriff: Violin; Kodaly: Sonata, Op. 8
20.05 Haydn: Divertimento; Schubert:
"Auf den Steinen" (Schreier)
20.30 The Israel Chamber Orchestra,
Michael Corbus conducting - Vivaldi:
Psalms; Mozart: Mass in C minor, K.427
23.00 From the Renaissance and the Baro-
que

First Programme

6.03 Programmes for Olim
7.30 Favourite Old Songs
8.05 Compases - with Benny Hendei
9.05 Hebrew songs
9.30 Encounter - live family magazine
10.30 Programme for Easy Hebrew
11.30 School Broadcasts
12.00 Education for all
12.05 Oriental songs
13.00 News in English
13.30 News in French
14.00 Children's programmes

15.25 Education for all
15.35 News on a New Book
16.05 Education towards Democracy (re-
peat)
17.20 Everyman's University
18.05 Jewish Traditions
18.50 Bible Reading
19.05 Talmud Lesson
19.20 Programmes for Olim
22.05 Two by Two

Second Programme

6.12 Gymnastics
6.20 Editorial: new
6.33 Green Light - drivers' corner
7.00 This Morning - news magazine
9.05 Drive Safe
9.05 House Call - with Rivka Michaeli
10.10 All Shades of the Network - morn-
ing magazine
12.10 Open Line - news and music
13.00 Midday - news commentary, music
14.00 Third Bell - arts magazine
15.10 Magic Moments
16.05 Songs and Homework
17.10 Economics Magazine
18.05 Entertainment programme - live
broadcast from Beit Hanassi
19.05 Today - radio newsworld
19.25 New World - environment mag-
azine
20.05 Cantorial Requests
22.05 Once More
23.05 Quizzes

Army

6.05 University on the Air
6.30 Open Your Eyes - songs, information
7.07 "707" - with Eitan Lishitz
7.30 Green Light - drivers' corner
9.05 In the Morning - with Eli Yarnell
10.05 Coffee Break
11.05 Right Now - with Rafi Reshef
12.05 Radio Connection
13.05 Four in the Afternoon
17.00 Evening Newsworld
17.50 Sports
18.05 Economics Hour
18.40 Songs of IDF Troops
19.05 What's Doing - with Erez Tel
20.05 Music Magazine
21.00 Mabat - TV newsworld
21.30 University on the Air (repeat)
22.05 Popular songs
23.05 Night, Night - with Yoav Kutner
00.15 Night Birds - with Dor Ben Zeev

WHAT'S ON

JERUSALEM

Museums
ISRAEL MUSEUM. Opening Exhibition:
Joel Kantor, Photographs of Israel (10.6 at
7.30 p.m.) Continuing Exhibition: One
Hundred Years on Paper from Museum's
collection of "A Man and His Land". Moshe
Deyan Collection. 9 Israel Art & News in
Antiquities. 9 Nerot Mitza - Ideas for light
in Jewish ritual. 9 From the Depths of the
Sea - ancient Carmel coast cargoes (Rock-
efeller). 9 Indian Paintings from Polsky col-
lection. 9 The Holy Land, maps, views,
photographs, 15th-19th centuries (until
21.8) Permanent exhibitions of archaeology,
Judaica, ethnic art. Visiting Hours:
Main Museum 4-10. Shrine of the Book
10-10. Art 3: Guided tour of Shrine of the
Book in English. 4: Finds from the Bar-
Kochba Revolt (with Nehama Foster). 4:
Storytelling hour for children aged 4-6, with
Sleek Lipkin. 4:30 Guided tour of Museum
in English. 6:15: Gallery Talk, "What are
Artists' Prints?" with Micha Broshi. 7: Gal-
lery talk, "Israel Art from the 30's-60's".
10:30: Opening Exhibition: Joel Kantor,
Photographs of Israel.

L.A. RAVER MEMORIAL INSTITUTE
FOR ISLAMIC ART. Visiting hours: Sun-
Thurs. 10-1; 3:30-6. Fri. closed. Sat. and
holiday eve 10-1. 2 Hapelmach St., Tel.
02-6612912. Sun. 15.

Exhibitions
JERUSALEM MAP HOUSE, Old City, 7
Beit El St. 288338, 423547. Roberts, Turner,
etc.

Conducted Tours
HADASSAH - Hourly tours of the Chagall
Windows at Kfar Hadassah on the half
hour. 4 information, reservations: 02-
416333, 02-446271.

AMIT WOMEN (formerly American Miz-
rahi Women). Free Morning Tours - 8
Alkali Street, Jerusalem. Tel. 02-689222.
QRT. To visit our ten historical High
Schools call Jerusalem 633141. Tel Aviv
386717, 233231, 240528; Netanya 33744.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY
1. Tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from
Administration Building, Givat Ram Cam-
pus. Buses 9, 28, 24 and 16.
2. 2.30 University on the Air (repeat)
22.05 Popular songs
23.05 Night, Night - with Yoav Kutner
00.15 Night Birds - with Dor Ben Zeev

first underground stop. Further details: Tel.
02-689222.

Information Centres
LUA INFORMATION CENTRE, 1 Ibn
Gabirol St., Rehavia, Jerusalem. Features
TV news programmes from the U.S., con-
tinual A.P. News teletext, videotapes on
Judaism, Jewish Affairs, sponsored
programmes in Israel. Open Sunday-
Thursday, 3:00-7:00 p.m. For more in-
formation call 02-244665, 02-240795.

TEL AVIV Museums
TEL AVIV MUSEUM. Exhibitions: Ed-
ward Munch: Love, Death and Anxiety,
from collection of prints. Print into Print,
works by six Israeli artists. Frank Stella:
Had Gadi. Series of Prints after El Lissitzky.
The War of Matter, a Quality in Israeli Art.
21 Israeli artists show work of last 25
years. The Museum's collection of classical
impressionist, post-impressionist and con-
temporary art. VISITING HOURS: Sun-
Thurs. 10-2; 5-9. Sat. 11-2; 7-10. Fri. closed.
Helena Rubinstein Pavilion, Sun-Thurs.
10-1; 5-7. Sat. 11-2. Fri. 10-1.

Conducted Tours
AMIT WOMEN (formerly American Miz-
rahi Women). Free Morning Tours - Tel
Aviv, Tel. 220187, 233164.
WIZO. To visit our projects call Tel Aviv,
232338; Jerusalem, 228080; Haifa, 88817.
PIONEER WOMEN - NA'AMAT. Morning
tours. Tel Aviv, 210791. Jerusalem 244878.
HADASSAH VISITORS DEPT. Astor
Hotel, Room 01. 105 Hayarkon St., Tel.
03-223141.

HAIFA Museums
HAIFA MUSEUM, 28 Shabtai Levy St. Tel.
04-523255. Exhibitions: Modern Art -
LUA (Jewish Art) sponsored. Lyric
Abstract/Informal. Ancient Art - Jew-
ish coins of the Second Temple Period,
Egyptian textiles, terracotta plaques, Shik-
mona finds, Music and Ethnology - Jew-
ish folk costumes, 20 porcelain plaques from
the Feia and Natan Celnik collection. U.S.A.
Open: Sun-Thurs. and Sat. 10-1; Tues. and
Sat. also 6-8. Ticket also gives admission
to National Maritime, Japanese and
Prehistory Museums.

HAIFA TECHWON
Israel Institute of Technology, presents
Jack Lemmon's narration of "The Techni-
cians" at the COLER-CALIFORNIA
VISITORS CENTRE. Tel. 04-210664. Sun-
Thurs. 8:30 a.m.-2 p.m.; Fri. till noon.
WHAT'S ON IN HAIFA, Fax 04-640840.

CINEMA

JERUSALEM 4:30, 7:30, 9:30
Eden: P.O.W. The Escape; Edson:
Runaway Train; Habibi: Youngblood;
Kfir: 3 Men and a Baby; Mirisch: Kiss
of the Spiderwoman 7:15, 9:30; Ophir:
Marie 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Orion Or 3:
Iron Eagle 4:30, 7:30; Orion Or 3:
Miami Super Cop; Orna: Smile of the
Lamb; Reut: Narda; Schwartz: 9½
Weeks 3:30, 9:30; Binyamin Ha'uma:
Out of Africa 5:45, 9; Beit Agnon: The
Sound of Music 4; Bachelor Party 7;
Birds 8:15; Straw Dogs 12 midnight;
Cinemacenter: The Neverending
Story 4; French Lieutenant's Woman 7;
Kolp 7 (small hall); French Theatre: Le
Crepuscule Des Dieux 8:45 (small hall);
Steaming 9:30

TEL AVIV 5, 7:30, 9:30
Albany: Last Tango in Paris; Beit
Leban: Fandango 11:15 p.m.; Beit
Leban: Runaway Train; Chen 1: Sa-
vador 5, 7:20, 9:40; (Thurs. 9:50 p.m.,
12:20); Chen 2: Twice in a Lifetime 5,
7:20, 9:45 (Thurs. 9:50 p.m., 12:20);
Chen 3: Spike Like Us 5, 7:20, 9:40
(Thurs. 9:50 p.m., 12:20); Chen 4: Jour-
ney of Natty Gann 10:30 a.m., 1:30, 5,
7:25, 9:40 (Thurs. 9:50 p.m., 12:20); Chen
5: Schindler 10:30 a.m., 1:30, 5, 7:30,
9:45 (Thurs. 9:50 p.m., 12:20); Cinema
One: Birdy Cinema Two: Holocaust
Covenant; Dakei: Jewel of the Nile
7:15, 9:30; Dizengoff 1: Kiss of the
Spiderwoman 11 a.m., 1:30, 4:50, 7:20,
9:30; Dizengoff 2: 3 Hommes et un
Coffin 11 a.m., 1:30, 4:50, 7:20, 9:30;
Dizengoff 3: Ran 11 a.m., 2:10, 6:30,
9:30; Drive-In: Ran 11 a.m., 2:10, 6:30,
9:30; Esther: Narda 5, 7:15, 9:30; Gaz:
After Hours 5, 7:15, 9:30; Gordon:
Official Story 5, 7:15, 9:30; Had:
Youngblood; Lev 1: Crater 1:35, 5,
7:30, 9:40; Limor: Hameludash: 9½
Weeks 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Maxim: Prizzi's
Honour 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Mograbi: Iron
Eagle 5, 7:15, 9:30; Orly: Camorra;
Paris: When Father Was Away on Busi-
ness 11:30 a.m., 2, 4, 7, 9:30; Pear:
Forbidden Relations 4:30, 7:30, 9:15;
Shahar: Out of Africa 5:45, 9:15; Stu-
dio: Agnes of God; Tamuz: Hameludash:
Eagle 5, 7:15, 9:30; Sun-Wed. 7:15, 9:30;
Thurs. 10 p.m., 12; Yehoshua: Brazil 4:30,
7, 9:30; Tel Aviv: P.O.W. The Escape;
Tel Aviv Museum: Smile of the Lamb

4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Zefon: Ruthless Ro-
mance 4, 6:40, 9:30; Israel Cine-
matheque: Good Earth 7; Three Days
and a Child 9:15; Institut Francaise:
Garde a Vue 7:30

HAIFA 4:30, 7, 9:15
Amphitheatre: The Protector;
Armon: Iron Eagle; Atzmon: P.O.W.
The Escape; Chen: Jewel of the Nile;
Koren Or Hameludash: When Father
Was Away on Business 4, 6:30, 9;
Oran: Crater; Orly: Narda 7, 9:15;
Peer: Agnes of God; Reut: Runaway
Train 4, 8:45, 9; Schwartz: Kiss of the
Spiderwoman 7, 9:15; Rav-Gat 1: At-
ter Hours; Rav-Gat 2: Sweet Dreams;
Centre Cultural Francaise: Danton 9

RAMAT GAN
Armon: Narda 5, 7, 9:30 (Thurs. 10
p.m. only); Lily: 9½ Weeks 7:15, 9:30;
Oasia: Wildcats 7:15, 9:30 (Thurs. 10
p.m. only); Ordeas: To Live and Die in
L.A. 5, 7:15, 9:30



'Ideally teachers should be coaches, not managers'

(Mike Goldberg)

Extracurricular effort

Support for teachers may lie outside school

JOEL REBIBO

YOU DON'T have to be a teacher to improve the quality of education in Israel — at least, not according to Prof. Andrew Cohen.

"A farmer from a northern kibbutz who puts a value on education can team up with a teacher from Beersheba and help improve the quality of education in her class," says Cohen, an associate professor of language education at the Hebrew University.

Last September, with this philosophy in mind, he established the National Education Network, a grassroots effort that links teachers, school administrators, psychologists, theatre experts and kibbutz farmers to provide mutual support and assistance.

Cohen first heard of the concept at a conference in San Francisco last summer. He volunteered to start a chapter in Israel.

"The network is context, not content," he explains. It gives teachers who feel isolated the support that they don't get in their schools.

"The prevailing attitude in Israeli schools is, 'It doesn't make any dif-

ference anyway,' and teachers rush home as soon as school is over.

"There is a lot of backbiting between teachers and principals, which leads to friction in the school unit; a lot of subtle name-calling. It's not a very positive place for teachers to want to be and it rubs off on the kids."

PROSPECTIVE members of the network are asked to list the subjects in which they would like to receive help and the subjects in which they can offer expertise.

Cohen cites the case of a Jerusalem teacher with an idea for helping pupils to conceptualize physics who got together with a Rehovot reading specialist interested in creative thinking as an illustration of "sharing expertise where each has something that the other wants."

The network also provides periodic opportunities for teachers and members to get together and

discuss their ideal of what education should be, as well as what it is like in reality.

"Ideally, teachers should be coaches, not managers," says Cohen. "The kids come to school with their slate, the school has it slate, and it should be a merger."

But Israeli teachers are frustrated by the lack of creative learning in schools, the absence of health education (nutrition, smoking, awareness of environment) and lack of respect from pupils.

"Lack of respect is a symptom of a problem," says Cohen. "Instead of enrolling pupils' help in reaching a common goal, school has become a battle. Teachers and pupils have to get on the same wavelength so that the classroom can become a vehicle for learning, not a colossal baby-sitting mechanism."

COHEN IS encouraged by the enthusiastic response his network has

received in Israel. Four years after it was founded, the original Education Network has 400 members throughout the U.S. Israel has 100 members after less than one year.

"Israel is a country where people are receptive to new ideas," he says. "It's a paradox. They are conservative and progressive at the same time — sceptical at first, but willing to try something new if they see it works."

The response from West Bank Arabs and Orthodox Jews, however, has been less than enthusiastic, although Cohen is hopeful that with time the situation will improve.

Cohen, 42, is an assiduous trumpet player in two Jerusalem bands and captain of the university squash team (he recalls with pride leading his team in the Maccabiah opening ceremonies last winter).

A former Peace Corps volunteer in Bolivia, Cohen says he finds time to organize the network, because he wants to make a difference. "This is an opportunity to make a real contribution. I can influence the quality of education for Arabs and Jews."

Learning to cope

PAMELA SYMON

SUCCESSING in a career is hard work for men or for women, but women have it harder in many ways. The career-versus-kids conflict does not usually concern the male middle-manager, bent on becoming the boss. Not so the mother, who has meals, as well as meetings, to prepare.

The Nora Institute, Israel's study and research centre which specializes in the problems of women, teaches women how to cope. "We are not a women's lib organization, nor one for women's complaints," says Rivka Nardi, a founding partner of the institute. "We are an educational organization that aims to help women to help themselves through assertiveness training, and by teaching them to function better in their private and professional lives."

Nora, which has been successfully running workshops for women for the last five years, has just completed the first course for Israeli women in the middle management sector — a course geared to give women the tools to reach the top. In 15 four-hour sessions, the 13 participants were given guidance on matters ranging from motivation to negotiation.

"We taught team-work and asser-

tiveness training, explains Nardi, organizer and co-counsellor of the course, who specializes in the use of the cognitive behavioural approach to translate theories into a practical way to change behaviour. Nardi adds that women often accept unfairness in the workplace as a matter of course. "We suggest that instead of wasting energy fuming that it's not fair, women should calmly confront the situation, and stand up for their rights."

BUT LEARNING to look calm when you long to lash out, or how to tell your boss, politely, that he is wrong, are not in themselves sufficient skills to propel a worker to the top.

"One should distinguish between professional skills and personal skills," explains Dr. Liora Katzenstein, co-counsellor of the course, "and the uniqueness of our programme is that we combined the two capabilities — personal skill development and organizational behaviour — in order to build a different kind of woman."

Katzenstein, associate director of the Byrd Foundation, a binational foundation for research and development of high-tech projects common to Israel and the U.S., is not connected to Nora. A former lecturer in organizational behaviour in the Harvard School of Business, she agreed to team up with Nardi for the duration of the course. "because I'm Israeli, and a woman," Katzenstein specialized in imparting specific strategies — including mastering rules of labour unions, business management and organizational behaviour, which, combined with the personal skills taught by Nardi, can help a woman in the climb to career success.

The first graduates, women in their late twenties to early forties, ranged from a bank manager to owners of small businesses, women in the service hierarchy and government offices, and in cultural and high-tech institutions. The NIS 300 cost of the course seems a good investment as many of the participants claim to have already risen in rank while still attending the weekly meetings. All attribute their increase in self-assurance to the course.

For information phone the Nora Institute at (052) 555949.

Admirable example

Secretary prize, awarded by the U.S. clerical employees union. In tow was Abie Nathan, then owner of Café California and Tel Aviv man-about-town, who was under the mistaken impression that he was about to meet Miss America.

Deborah was a well-read, sophisticated woman of the world with deep roots in Eretz Yisrael. She was proud of being a sixth-generation sabra on her mother's side. Her father was a South African immigrant. Just as the works of Israeli artists dominated her elegant home and the best in Hebrew literature her extensive library, so in her writing she promoted the Made-in-Israel brand, on condition that the product was of good quality.

She was born in Tel Aviv, and apart from years of schooling in Jerusalem and service in the air

force, lived there all her life. She joined At in 1967 as its fashion writer, becoming its editor four years later. Deborah set new standards in Israeli fashion writing, as was also evident in her contributions to other publications, including The Post. She transformed At into a monthly for thinking women and men.

Deborah was above all a perfectionist, and made life not at all easy for herself and those around her who did not meet her high standards. It is fitting in this context to pay tribute to Deborah's colleagues in At for their devotion to her in difficult days, and to Ma'ariv, to which At belongs, for revealing a human heart behind the corporate facade. At the shloshim meeting, Ma'ariv deputy editor Levi Yitzhak Yerushalmi announced the establishment of an annual Hebrew short story contest in Deborah's memory by Ma'ariv and by her brother, Judge Yosef Lewin. The contest will be conducted by At magazine. She could have no more appropriate memorial.

MARK SEGAL

ON THE MARKET

Watching out

the general public. The watches cost NIS 49 and are available directly through the company's office, tel. 03-256686, or P.O.B. 39650, Tel Aviv.

WHAT IS billed inevitably as "a new generation" of fashion watches is the Swiss-made Aska-Dalini line. The quartz movement watch with its distinctive asymmetrical band comes in black, white or silver plated, and is being sold at the introductory price range of about NIS 90 to NIS 120 by the Jewelry Exchange network of shops. MARTHA MEISELS

SUMMER CAMPS

Midsummer day's dream



(Israel Talley)

RIGHT ABOUT now, your children are sitting in their classrooms and counting the hours and minutes until school lets out for summer. They're looking forward to the time of their "freedom," but they've forgotten how bored they can become with nothing to do during those long,

sweltering days. However, for three to six weeks of summer, each day can hold a new adventure for them if you enroll your children in a sleep-away or day camp. And you'll be freed from having to worry about them, because they will be under supervision.

Camps are already accepting applicants aged 5 to 15 (though some cater to younger children), and places are being snapped up quickly for the camp season, which starts July 2 and runs through August.

There are camps to fit every child's interest and every parent's pocketbook. They range from community centre-run day camps to those operating out of leading hotels. Sports movements, organizations (such as the Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel and the YMCA) and youth centres are also running camps, often with special themes. Depending on age, youths can have fun and learn anything from first aid to caring for animals to operating computers.

There are also quality, private camps. Some have their own grounds and facilities maintained year round for use by youths during the summer. Neveh Nofesh in Kfar Shmaryahu, for example, has its own swimming pool, riding stables, workshops and playing fields. The camp, which has been in business for 28 years, accepts children aged 5 to 14.

Neveh Nofesh has other camps in its network at Mikve Yisrael, Hakfar Hayarok, Ashdod and Tiberias. The two programmes at the camps run from July 3 to 22, and from July 24 to August 12.

Another chain of day camps, Ram-On, runs programmes for children from both religious and non-observant families. The religious children can attend camp in Kfar Hassidim near Haifa, Ra'anana, Kfar Sava, Petah Tikva, Bnei Brak, Tel Aviv, Rehovot, Rishon LeZion, Elkana (in Samaria) and Jerusalem.

Ram-On's programme for non-religious children is to be held in Jerusalem and Shores. While the camps keep children busy with activities on their home grounds, they also take them out for trips — be it to an amusement park or the safari park, a sports arena or Massada.

While sports and swimming are

part of the programme offered by most camps, others emphasize these activities, incorporating play in a number of sports and meetings with sports personalities into their schedules.

Sleep-away camps are, naturally, more expensive than day camps, but they are an option for many families and offer a wide variety of activities. Gar'in Be'udim Boarding Summer Camp, for example, has sports, arts and crafts, and camping, along with activities for spurring intellectual development. The sleep-away camp, across from the Wingate Institute on the main road between Tel Aviv and Netanya, accepts children aged 5 to 14. Because it does not have set programmes, parents can enroll their children for any period they find convenient.

Gar'in Be'udim accepts foreign applicants, because it is the only summer camp which employs coun-

sellors who speak foreign languages. Another sleep-away camp, Givat Hayeladim, is celebrating its 25th season in business. So, along with the camp's usual sports, crafts and other activities, children will enjoy participating in its anniversary celebrations.

There are also special camps for specific groups of children. The YMCA sponsors a day camp for two- to four-year-olds, for example. The Mesorati (Conservative) Camp Ramah movement will be running a number of camps, including a special programme for children with learning disabilities.

When looking for a camping programme, parents should decide how long they want their children to attend the camp and how long they want the camp day to last. Day camps generally start at 8 a.m. and run to either 1 or 4 p.m., they usually run for three weeks.

LEGENDS OF SAFED



By DOV SILVERMAN

The legends and stories of Safed originate in the two worlds of mysticism and reality. The ancient mysticism remains an integral part of the character of modern Safed. LEGENDS OF SAFED takes the reader through this picturesque town in the mountains, unearthing the wondrous tales for which Safed is acclaimed.

Originally published by the Judah L. Magnes Museum in Berkeley, Calif. Printed by Ha'ari Safed Inc. Softcover, 95 pages, illustrated.

Price: NIS 10.90

To Books, The Jerusalem Post, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem 91000 Please send me LEGENDS OF SAFED. I enclose a cheque for NIS 10.90

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Above price will remain valid pending any government approved price rise.

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Boarding Summer Camp
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July 20 - Aug. 1
Aug. 3-15
Details and registration: Ben-Dror, Even Yehuda 40 500 (near Netanya).
Tel. 053-98956, 053-99011.

Garin Be'udim
Boarding Summer Camp
opposite the Wingate Institute, Netanya
You are invited to visit us Saturday morning, to form your own impression. Children aged 5-14, from Israel and abroad, accepted.
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Details and registration:
Haifa — 04-708788; Netanya — 053-45318;
Nehalim — 052-444972; Ra'anana-Kfar Sava — 052-449027;
Head Office — 02-222806, 02-243115, 02-232296
Ram-On Holiday, Culture and Sports Services Ltd.
3 Hillel, Jerusalem, Tel. 02-222806, 02-243115, 02-232296

Day Camps

Neve Nofesh Finest Vacation Camps

★ Kfar Shmaryahu ★ Mikve Yisrael
★ Hakfar Hayarok ★ Ashdod ★ Tiberias



Programme:
★ Buses pick up and return youngsters near their homes ★ mid-morning snack ★ horse-riding ★ swimming ★ social activities ★ hand crafts ★ folk dancing ★ hiking ★ movies ★ magician's show ★ hobbies ★ mini park ★ sports ★ computer group (basic) ★ and lots more ...

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Zabala, Anoch Stationery, Shopping Centre
Ramat Hasharon, Kol-bo Bazak Stationery, 27 Ussishkin
Tel Aviv, Bavli Quarter, Rol Stationery and Newspapers
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Demise of the 'physical work ethic'

The "physical work ethic" of the Yishuv's founding fathers has suffered a major defeat in the building industry. Most contractors agree more or less that 25 years ago about 70 per cent of all "outside" workers, that is, those doing physical labour, were Jewish while only 30 per cent were Arabs or Druze. The Six Day War of 1967 changed all this. It brought an influx of cheap Arab *gastarbeiter* from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

What is the situation today? Conflicting reports come out of the Federation of Contractors and Builders. One private contractor admitted that the ratio was more or less reversed. But he added that a good portion, perhaps as much as 40 per cent, of the workers from the West Bank and Gaza Strip are both unorganized and non-registered, and that this distorts all calculations.

Perhaps the best source for the Jewish/Arab ratio is the Central Bureau of Statistics. Its figures for 1985 show that there were 52,900 Israeli Jews in the construction trade, working both inside and outside: 25,330 Israeli Arabs and 42,400 Arabs from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This gives a total of about 44 per cent who are Jewish. Even this figure is a big drop from the pre-Six Day War period.

But the contractors themselves admit that about half of the Jewish workers do no "outside physical" work, and this reduces the "outside" workforce to about 30 per cent Jews and 70 per cent Arabs.

"And the ratio of Jewish labourers is steadily dropping today, as those near pension age opt for early retirement, since there are fewer building starts," one contractor admitted. He pointed out that Solel Boneh (which is not a member of the federation) plans to fire between 2,000 and 3,000 of its permanent workers, most of whom are Jewish.

The "Jewish problem" and the

Macabee Dean reports in the fourth of a series dealing with the construction industry

construction industry is only an aspect of a larger problem. For the total number of both Jews and Arabs in the construction industry continues to fall, as building starts drop off and the industry sinks deeper into a depression. In 1985 there were a total of 3,705,000 square metres of building starts (public and private housing, and all other construction work). That 1985 figure is 16 per cent below that of 1984; and it is 23.9 per cent below that of 1983. There are indications that the 1986 figure will be about 10 per cent below that of 1985.

The drop in the amount of work is leading, as noted, to many of the elderly Jewish building workers opting for early retirement; and the private contractors say very quietly, but definitely, that they prefer Arab workers. For the Arabs are not only more productive, but also receive lower wages, and "they don't drive us crazy with such things as the rights of the working man, and other demands."

It was the "Zionist" preference for Jewish workers over Arabs which caused Solel Boneh, the Histadrut's huge housing company, a good part of its financial difficulties. The Fogel report on the firm's financial condition noted that the pay and social benefits of a permanent Jewish worker were about 80 per cent more

than those of a temporary worker. And Solel Boneh itself produced a much higher figure for this. If the age of the Jewish workers and their poorer health after years of employment were taken into account, a permanent Jewish worker cost 2.5-3 times more than 9 temporary Arab workers.

Idealistic contractors — who date back to the Conquest of Labour era — cannot afford to pay more, for competition between the contractors organized in the federation is fierce.

Even if it were possible to organize the 1,700 contractors in the federation, they could not compete with the estimated several hundred contractors who have not joined the federation. Some of the latter firms are very small, consisting of only one man, who works only with small subcontractors.

It is easy to add additional gloom to the defunct "Conquest of Labour" philosophy by noting that the number of hours in the construction industry has risen slightly in the 1974-1984 period, from 38.9 hours a week to 39.4 hours. At the same time hours in public and community services have fallen from 35.4 to 31.5 a week. As for "product per employed person," in construction, it has risen in this decade from 2,719 points to 2,880 points, while that in general industry has gone up from 2,738 to 3,359 points. (The original figures are in meaningless lirot.)

An international comparison by the International Labour Office shows that hourly compensation (including extras) comes to only \$2.70 in Israel, while in England it is \$4.67, rising in all western industrialized countries, until it reaches \$11.90 an hour in the U.S.

Low wages in Israel have had another effect: they have greatly slowed down the introduction of industrialized methods, which would considerably shorten the time of construction and the cost per flat.



Two original designs by O'Dalia: (left) a strapless top in black silk scattered with gold leaf embroidery, paired with black organza skirt, and (right) gold paisley vest worn with black silk pajama pants. (Star)

Mother-and-daughter team create own signature fashions

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Two of Tel Aviv's best known advertising agencies, Aylon Advertising and Gitam Image Promotions, yesterday announced they would merge from July 1. This will make them one of the largest firms in the business.

Aylon employs 22 persons and has such accounts as El Al and the Citrus Marketing Board. Gitam employs 65 and numbers among its clients Tempo and some subsidiaries of Israel Chemicals. It has on its research staff Dr. Sara Shemer, who has made a name for herself as a public opinion analyst.

Aylon will move its staff from Tel Aviv to the Gitam building at 1 Rehov Jabotinsky in Ramat Gan, near the Diamond Exchange. Aylon is headed by Uri Aylon and Gitam is directed by Moshe Teomim, who replaces the late Yohanan (Dobje) Goldberg.

that her daughter also had an instinctive flair for fashion.

Their studio boutique has been registered as O'Dalia. Though the Hiya's are producing high-fashion at comparatively high prices, they're not snobs. Elegance for morning, noon and night in exquisite silks, crepe georgette, crepe de Chine, lames, brocades and stunning embroideries are the O'Dalia credo.

The fabrics are imported, and their quality is a significant part of the cost factor in the finished garment. Policy at O'Dalia dictates that not more than two copies will be made of any design, and even then there will be slight changes depending on the taste and figure of the customer. The rationale behind this policy is that a clothes-conscious woman feels at her best when she knows that her outfit is truly unique.

Total of 290 tax evaders sentenced in April

Post Economic Staff

The courts in April handed down judgments in 290 cases of tax violation, which included sentences for a total of 52 months' imprisonment and fines of NIS 240,200. Finance Ministry officials said.

A Petah Tikva man employed in the import-export business was sentenced to 20 months in jail, two years suspended and a fine of NIS 75,000 for non-disclosure of income.

Improved work safety

The number of work accidents at the Israel Aircraft Industries dropped from 640 in 1984 to 600 last year, representing a 6.5 per cent decrease. Many IAI workers act as security officers on a voluntary basis.

SWEET SAFETY. — Whitman ice cream is marketing ice cream lollies in the shape of traffic signs. One is an octagonal stop-sign, with the wrapper decorated with six traffic signs and their explanations.

No shortage of guests at Dead Sea spas

Jerusalem/Dead Sea Fair in big push for tourism

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Contrary to the state of affairs in the rest of the country, there has been an upsurge in foreign tourism to the Dead Sea area. Occupancy rates during April and May were as high as 95 per cent. This was disclosed yesterday by Yuval Shahav, tourism coordinator for the Dead Sea region, speaking at the opening of the Jerusalem/Dead Sea Tourism Fair and Exhibition at the Ramada Renaissance Hotel in Jerusalem.

Shahav said that the Dead Sea health spas continued to attract large numbers of Europeans whose interest in the health-giving properties of the Dead Sea superseded any qualms about travelling abroad.

The Dead Sea region presently has 1,600 hotel rooms he said, and another 600 are under construction. Serious consideration is being given to the development of leisure and resort facilities. "I know we're not going to be another Eilat," Shahav conceded, "but recently we've been getting sports teams from Israel and abroad who've come to the Dead Sea to practise and to relax." More resort facilities are needed for these

visitors and for others, for whom therapy is not enough. Israelis don't give sufficient consideration to the Dead Sea as a vacation spot, said Shahav, praising the fair as an excellent form of introduction.

The fair was conceived by the Jerusalem Hotel Association (JHA). Representatives of 600 groups encompassing kibbutzim, moshavim, factories, companies, pensioners' clubs and government agencies in which there were at least 150 people, yesterday visited the fair. Many of them were brought to Jerusalem free of charge from pick-up points in Tel Aviv, Haifa, and Beersheba.

Transportation was provided by Egged Tours, which also took the visitors on a sight-seeing trip of the capital, including the hotels participating in the fair.

Some business was transacted at the fair, but it is too early yet to determine the success of the three-day event. "We want to put Jerusalem back on the inland tourist map," said JHA chairman Yehuda Greenbaum.

Quality-mark of good business

By DAVID RUDGE

CARMIEL. — Precision products at the right price and prompt delivery are part of the business philosophy of the MTLM mechanics company here. General manager Nori Harel maintains that these attributes are essential for firms trying to break into foreign markets or expand existing ones.

In the case of MTLM, the policy appears to be paying dividends. The company, which manufactures machined components and sheet metal parts, was last week presented with an award by one of its most prestigious customers, IBM of West Germany.

MTLM has been supplying aluminium parts for main frame computers to the IBM subsidiary in Hanover for the past three years. The award, under the computer firm's "zero defects programme" is considered a high honour.

Harel believes that certificates of merit — and he confidently expects his firm to receive others — are not merely nice things to have which can later be framed and used to decorate office walls.

Such accolades, he maintains, serve a wider purpose by helping establish a firm's credentials and win more orders.

MTLM is now building on its reputation for quality to expand its exports, to counter the effects of reduced orders on the local market.

In the past the bulk of the company's contracts were with Israeli concerns, notably the Israel Aircraft Industries and the Defence Ministry.

These two still provide a sizeable amount of work for MTLM, which repairs and overhauls aircrafts, in addition to manufacturing aircraft parts.

The company, however, foresaw the prospect of budgetary cutbacks two years ago and started to implement contingency plans at that time. These plans consisted, primarily, of penetrating more deeply into the American aerospace market and winning further orders to compensate for the expected downturn in local sales.

The company achieved more than a modicum of success and now counts among its clients some of the big names in the U.S. aerospace industry, including Boeing and Sikorsky.

Nevertheless, it was not easy as Harel pointed out. "It is very hard to persuade potential U.S. clients that Israeli products are cheaper, of good quality and can be delivered on time, despite the distance between the two countries," he said.

The fact that MTLM had already established a reputation, since recognised by IBM, for producing high-quality products certainly helped, said Harel.

The company, which is part of the Koor concern, employs 120 people, many of them new immigrants who live in Carmiel.

Due to the drop in local sales, the firm has implemented wide-ranging efficiency measures to cut overheads. Even so the company posted a \$100,000 loss last year on a total turnover of \$3.75 million.

'Eye prints' to identify people

Post Economic Staff

TEL AVIV. — Just as each person has unique finger prints, he also has unique "eye prints" that are the basis of a new identification system presented to the public here yesterday.

The system is based on the discovery, made over 50 years ago, that every human being has a unique and unchanging blood vessel map in each of his retinas.

The rise in crime, terrorism and spying has created a need for the new system, according to Amnon Tagori, manager of the Leon Dagon project, which is associated with an American company.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

29.6 per cent of employees in Israel work in the public sector, compared to 23.9 per cent in 1970.

(Bank of Israel annual report)

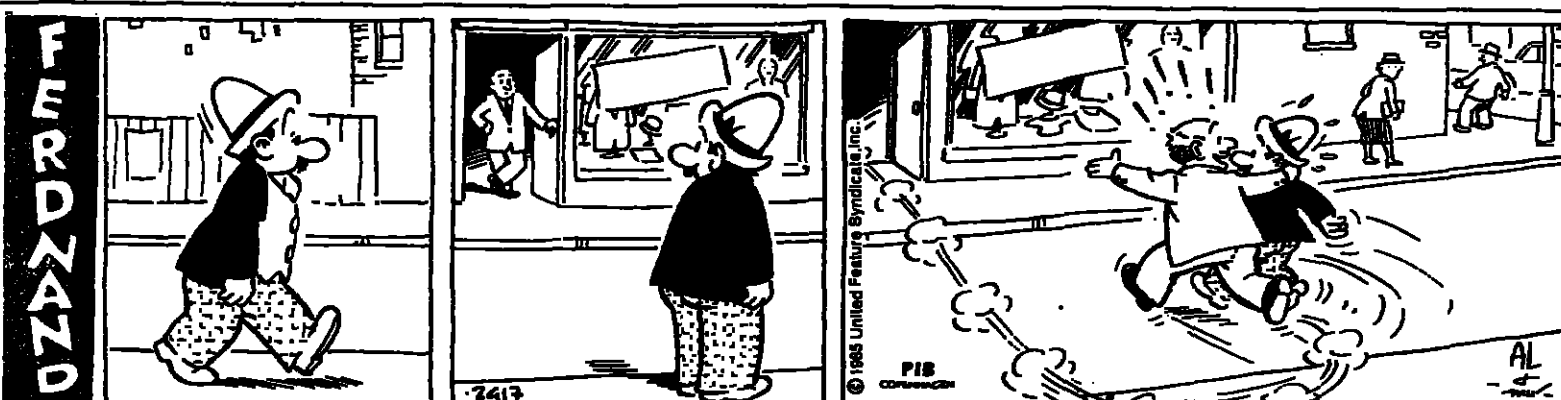
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Aylon is headed by Uri Aylon and Gitam is directed by Moshe Teomim, who replaces the late Yohanan (Dobje) Goldberg.



ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

- | ACROSS | DOWN |
|---|--|
| 1 What gives 'em Lisle's aria in France? (12) | 1 He usually takes the early rounds (7) |
| 8 Gets engaged privately, perhaps? (7) | 2 Balance of revised rise expected (7) |
| 9 It can be forced to grow, so players say (7) | 3 Professorial sinecure to fall back on? (4-5) |
| 11 Tricky comedian, un-English and always moving about (7) | 4 Grandiose Elgar variation (5) |
| 12 One sent from danger, a hint having been put in the night before (7) | 5 Notice, a lute is tuned flatter (7) |
| 13 Quail to pick up before church (5) | 6 Doctor depresses the speaker with it (7) |
| 14 Shaw's vehicle upset by planners (5-4) | 7 P-pipe (5-7) |
| 16 Printer coming out—and in France! Explain the meaning of that! (9) | 10 Threat to irresponsible motorist—hearts barely fluttering! (12) |
| 19 End of novel passage! (5) | 15 Means of making pop permanently still, say? (9) |
| 21 Crotchety sort of wobble! (7) | 17 Bond game to find rocco painter (7) |
| 23 Imagination of earliest times (7) | 18 Mid-hour variety element (7) |
| 24 Energy-stimulus can be very moving (7) | 19 Swell, fashionable apartment 'e goes after (7) |
| 25 In game I disrupt project (7) | 20 Driller and bridge builder? (7) |
| 28 Beginning of praise cut short—bonding material stuck on (12) | 22 No place for fragile canoe (5) |

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Beersheba 74767 Nahariya *923333
Carmiel *988555 Netanya *23333
Dan Region *781111 Petah Tikva *923111
Eilat 7255 Rehovot *461333
Hadera 22333 Rishon LeZion 942333
Haifa *512233 Sarfied 30333
Hatzor 36333 Tel Aviv *240111
Holon 803133 Tiberias *80111

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Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv, 234819, Jerusalem — 245554, and Haifa 88781.

Jerusalem Institute for Drug Problems. Tel. 663828, 663902, 14 Bethlehem Rd.

The National Poison Control Centre at Rambam Hospital, phone 10452825, for emergency calls, 24 hours a day, for information in case of poisoning.

Kupat Holim Information Centre Tel. 03-433300, 433500 (Sunday) Thursday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Fridays 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

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Dental Clinic, 25 Rehov Ahimeir, Ramat Aviv Gimmel, Shabbat and holidays: 8 a.m. — 10 p.m. Weekday evenings: 4.30 — 10. Tel. 03-425832.

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1 Region of France

7 Thing (anag)
8 Languor
9 Make a mistake
10 Slender

11 Menace
12 Cool with Liquid
13 Sorcerer
14 Sordid
15 Smile radiantly
16 Tear open
17 Clumsy
18 Zero
19 Bird
20 Agitated
21 Goddess of retri-
bution

12 School
13 Breach of friendship
14 Wind-flower
15 Impassive, unemotional
16 Swift
17 Choral composition
21 Unemployed

Yesterday's Solution

1 T P A T S
2 C L E A R I N G H O U S E
3 O U N D T I P
4 C O I N E R H O R N P I P E
5 K Y E V E S E O
6 W I L S O N M A T T R E S S
7 N O G S W H I
8 A G O N I E S R I O T O U S
9 S M A R I L
10 S H A R P E N D O R G E A T
11 E G V A N H T
12 T R I A N G L E H O T A I R
13 R L N E A P A N
14 Y E L L O W B U N T I N G
15 G S D T

ACROSS: 5 Belle, 8 Wringers, 9 Spate, 10 Overload, 11 Faith, 14 Sea, 16 Armada, 17 Shiny, 18 Pop, 20 Aspic, 24 Apiarist, 25 Level, 26 Probable, 27 State. DOWN: 1 Swoon, 2 Rider, 3 Agile, 4 Ornate, 6 Emphasis, 7 Latitude, 12 Prospect, 13 Manifest, 14 Sap, 15 Asp, 19 Expert, 21 Cabby, 22 Limbo, 23 Steer.

MARKET PLACE

MACABEE DEAN

The Arab boycott and the Jewish-Japanese problem

The Arab boycott of Israel and Arab threats to boycott any country trading with Israel cropped up last week at the conference sponsored by the Israel-Japan Friendship Society and Chamber of Commerce, which was discussing ways of increasing trade between the two countries.

The Japanese chargé d'affaires, Shojiro Imanishi, admitted that the boycott was a barrier. But even those Israelis agreeing with him tended to consider it only one in a series of barriers, and far from the most important. True, the largest Japanese companies might be dependent on the Arab countries for oil, but there were plenty of small companies which were not, they said.

These Israeli businessmen who have "cracked" the Japanese market - they were from Israel Chemicals, Scitex, Iscar, Kulso, Optrotech and Koortrade - noted many more serious difficulties than the Arab boycott. These include the long distance to Japan, all sorts of non-tariff barriers, and language difficulties (although at the conference there were several Israelis who seemed fluent in Japanese, and at least one Japanese young woman who spoke a charming Hebrew.)

The Japanese also have a different mentality and way of doing business. Bureaucratic procedures and the fluctuating value of the yen are additional factors. Nevertheless, the Israeli speakers noted one highly favourable factor: once you gained the confidence of the Japanese importer - and this meant meeting delivery dates and shipping goods of the highest quality at competitive prices - you could be confident that he would not leave you if some competitor undercut your price a bit.

This explained perhaps why Israeli exports to Japan were increasing: from \$175 million in 1984 to \$200m. in 1985. But the overwhelming bulk of these exports in both years were one single item: diamonds. Israel shipped \$135m. worth of diamonds in 1985. In second place were chemicals, with \$24m., followed by electric and electronic equipment, \$10m. But the smaller items, such as agricultural equipment, processed foods, and minerals, showed the fastest growth.

As for imports from Japan, they had fairly sharp ups and downs. Last year total imports were \$187m., down from \$192m. in 1984, and this was down from \$273m. in 1983.

The fluctuations were more or less in line with Israel's belt-tightening policies. For example, the import of vehicles dropped from \$95m. in 1983 to only \$54m. in 1984. (No breakdown for 1985.) Electric and electronic appliances dropped from \$32m. in 1983 to \$19m. in 1984. On the other hand, there has been a steady and highly significant growth in Japanese shipments of machinery to Israel, from \$19m. in 1982 to \$39m. in 1984, to \$47m. in 1985. But all in all, Japan is one of the few countries with whom Israel has a favourable trade balance.

The future? Several speakers believed that if Israel continued to study the Japanese market closely, there was no reason why exports should not reach the \$1 billion mark within a few years. And imports would be of the same size.

The Japanese market is huge and well-known for Japan's imported goods valued at \$139b. in 1984; and exported much more, some \$170b., creating a huge favourable trade balance.

What do the Japanese people think of the Israelis? The answer is contained in the "Bulletin," distributed by the Israel-Japan Friendship Society, which contains an article by Prof. Ben-Ami Shiloni.

"Japan imported western anti-Semitism in the same way it imported other western ideologies - with curiosity and enthusiasm. Despite the lack of actual contact with Jews, anti-Semitic literature flourished in Japan during the 1920s, 1930s and early 1940s. ... Quite often the fantastic allegations against the Jews also evoked admiration for them. If these people were indeed so smart and powerful as the European anti-Semites claimed, the Japanese could learn a few things from them."

"Today, although anti-Semitism is no longer in vogue in Japan, the image of the Jew as both a genius and a demon lingers on. All Jews are expected to be rich and wise." Amen.

Following three years of losses...

Hassneh turns a small profit

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Economic Reporter
TEL AVIV. - Hassneh Insurance, the dominant group in Israeli insurance, yesterday reported that it had succeeded in making a small profit in 1985, after three successive years of losses. However, a special tax write-off of NIS 3.2 million on account of past payments of perks to some employees, turned the after-tax profit of NIS 213,000 into a loss of over NIS 3m.

Managing director Alfred Goltz, who presented the figures at a press conference at Beit Sokolov, dwelt on the lessons that underlay the turnaround. According to him, the primary change came in the elementary insurance sector, where the NIS 19.5m. loss of 1984 was wiped out and a profit of NIS 0.74m. eeked out last year.

The improvement in the life insurance sector was much more restrained, rising from NIS 1.8m. to NIS 2.5m. gross profit. Income from

investments fell from NIS 28.7m. to NIS 17.8m. Hassneh continued to lose money on business accepted from overseas in past years, although it is making efforts to eliminate this source of losses.

The switch in the insurance industry in mid-1984 to collecting linked premiums and the fact that most companies stuck to the non-discrimination agreement for most of the year, were background factors in the improvement in profitability achieved by Hassneh and others. But, in specific terms, Goltz pointed to a much more discerning policy at Hassneh regarding the kind of business the company was willing to take on.

In this connection, he noted that Hassneh had sought to impose stiffer terms on the Egged bus cooperative, and had lost that business as a result, because it believed that the existing terms made the deal unprofitable.

The company had also sold some real estate in order to realize more

liquid assets for its investment portfolio and had sought to achieve a better balance between index-linked and dollar-linked assets and liabilities. It had also tried to maintain the pressure on its administrative expenses, which fell by some 15 per cent in real terms.

Despite the trend to reduce its overseas portfolio, Hassneh's premium income rose last year, by a small margin, to a total of NIS 512m. Goltz attributed the net increase to a rise in general insurance business in Israel.

He warned, as he has done several times in the past, that the re-emergence of "wild" competition in the latter part of 1985 and early 1986, as well as the cumulative impact of the loss of investment income from delayed payments of dollar-linked premiums, posed severe threats to the industry. These would have to be dealt with, he said, if a significant worsening of results for the current year was to be avoided.



This new sculptured-looking public telephone booth was designed by third-year industrial design student Itzik Orbach of the Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design. It was selected from among 22 booths designed by students in the department and was recently on display at the "Man and His World Fair".

Rise in trade deficit

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter
Israel's trade deficit totalled \$974 million in the first five months of the year, 14.7 per cent more than in the same period last year, the Central Bureau of Statistics announced yesterday. The bureau reported that the deficit rose as a result of a 11.4 per cent increase in imports, which was only partially offset by a 10 per cent increase in exports.

The bureau figures showed that in the first five months of the year imports of goods totalled \$3,690m., while exports amounted to \$2,714m. The figures indicated that the deficit was 22 per cent higher than its monthly average level for the second half of 1985.

Industrial exports in the January-May period totalled \$1,682m., only 2 per cent more than in the same period last year. The small increase in exports reflected a 10 per cent drop in the exports of chemical

Wide gap in wage negotiations

By ROY ISACOWITZ
TEL AVIV. - Wide differences of approach emerged yesterday when representatives of the Histadrut and the private sector employers met to begin negotiations for a new wage agreement in the private sector.

The meeting was described as a preliminary session and was held in a small forum. The negotiations themselves, in which trade union secretaries and department heads from the Manufacturers Association will participate, are due to begin next week.

Export seminar

Post Economic Staff
A seminar on "Exporting Consumer Goods to the U.S." will be hosted by the Hebrew University on June 15-16.

The seminar, conducted in English, is designed to make businessmen more aware of the opportunities for selling Israeli consumer goods on the American market. American participants include Leonard Lieberman, president and chief executive of the Supermarket General Corp., Russ Berrie, president and board chairman of Russ Berrie & Co., gift and toy company, and Rafi Benaroya, of The Limited, manufacturers and retailers of women's wear.

Israel will be represented by Dan Propper, former head of Osem, and Dov Lautman, of the Delta Corp., as well as by Minister of Economy and Planning Gad Ya'acobi.

The seminar will be held at the Maierdorf Faculty Club.

Yafit Model sportswear

TEL AVIV. - The Yafit Model company for sportswear has set up its own subsidiary, Tirana, to manufacture and market fabrics and yarns for the clothing industry. The firm's general manager, Menashe Mula'im, said the control over its raw materials source would assure it reliability of quality and also permit Yafit Model to reduce prices to the consumer.

Yafit Model has begun exporting successfully to the U.S. market, with \$400,000 worth sold thus far, and an expectation of doubling that figure in the current year. Locally, Yafit Model has set up a chain of direct-sale shops in Tel Aviv and Haifa. It will soon open in Jerusalem too.

\$11.5m. help for plants

The Industry and Trade Ministry's investment office has approved an \$11.5 million outlay, to be spent on eight industrial plants, a spokesman said.

The funds, approved on Sunday, will be used to establish and expand plants that make food products, spices, medicines, plastic furniture, plastic packaging and textiles. Most of the plants, which include two at kibbutzim, are located in development area Aleph.

Kenya signals radical change in foreign investment policy

NAIROBI (Reuters). - Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi has signalled a radical change in his country's liberal foreign investment policy, the centrepiece of the East African country's economy since independence from Britain in 1963.

In a speech in the provincial town of Nakuru on Sunday, Moi said that Kenyans must in future hold a controlling interest in joint ventures with businesses based abroad. The move was to put Kenyans in charge of the economy.

"From now on, Kenyans must own 51 per cent or more shares of any joint venture with foreign investors," the official Kenya News Agency (KNA) quoted him as saying.

Moi left a loophole for large projects beyond the scope of local businessmen, however, saying that in such cases foreign companies would be allowed to act alone.

The president's ruling, if followed through, would be a dramatic break with the open-door free-enterprise policies which have made Kenya one of the most attractive environments in Africa for foreign investment.

Economists say the liberal rules in force for the last 23 years, which encourage multinational companies even without local partners, have helped Kenya avoid many of the economic disasters evident in many of its neighbours.

Moi's proposal was the most specific he has made in a series of recent speeches critical of the strong Asian

and European influence in local business activity.

Last Monday he promised to speed up the process of Kenyanization to phase out the large expatriate workforce and said he would set a task-force to ensure Kenyans were given the means to take control of local enterprises.

Diplomats and businessmen said they doubted the government would enforce the 51 per cent rule with immediate effect, as this would tend to frighten off potential investors.

They noted that other recent economic decisions, like the announcement of a five-day work week earlier this year, had come into effect only haphazardly.

A change in the ownership structure of Kenyan businesses would, however, encourage exports to the 15 member states of the Preferential Trade Area, a regional grouping of Eastern and Southern African countries.

Teknon products here

Danish International, a subsidiary of the Danish office furnishing and design firm, has signed an agreement with Canada's Teknon company to produce Teknon products here.

Israel is the second country in the world after Australia to receive rights to Teknon products and will concentrate mainly on office partitions. Sales for the coming year are expected to reach \$2 million locally and \$3m. in the European market, according to general manager Stuart Shalev.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:

General Share Index	119.46	-0.81%
Non-Bank Index	142.23	-1.57%
Insurance	108.38	-0.05%
Commerce, Services	163.36	-1.81%
Real Estate	164.75	-1.53%
Industrials	169.82	-1.46%
Textiles	130.35	-1.55%
Metals	165.19	-1.54%
Electronics	124.01	-2.65%
Chemicals	107.58	-1.91%
Industrial Invest.	131.58	-1.07%
Investment Co.	122.32	-2.86%
General Bond Index	148.05	-1.73%
Index-linked Bonds	108.37	+0.19%
Index-linked	110.20	+0.26%
Unchanged	111.88	+0.13%
Partially-linked	108.96	+0.39%
Dollar-linked Bonds	100.47	-0.18%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	107.65	+0.17%
Long-term 2-5 yrs	108.75	+0.18%
Long-term 5+ yrs	107.48	+0.23%

Turnovers:

Shares - total	NIS 9,185,100
Arrangement	NIS 2,544,400
Non-bank	NIS 6,640,700
Bonds - total	NIS 5,841,300
Index-linked	NIS 3,493,300
Dollar-linked	NIS 2,348,000
Treasury Bills	NIS 11,261,600

Share Movements:
Advances 62 (132)
of which 5%+ 12 (23)
Declines 222 (60)
of which 5%+ 55 (14)
Unchanged 101 (38)
Trading Halt 41 (45)

Bond Market Trends:
Index-linked Slight rise
3% fully-linked Slight rise

4.25% fully-linked Rises to 1%
80% linked Rises to 0.5%
90% linked Stable
Double-linked Stable
Dollar-linked: Slight movements
Admon. Stable
Rimon Stable
Silbana Stable
For. Curr. Stable
denominated Stable
Treasury Bills 1.40-1.49%

Arrangement yields:
IDB ord. 11.50%
Union 0.1 11.25%
Discount 11.42%
Mizrahi 11.47%
Hapoalim 11.47%
General A. 11.25%
Leumi stock 11.50%
Fin. Trade 1 10.59%

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume	%
Trade & Services			
Meir Ezra	4380	40	-3.1
Supersol 2	5250	1220	0.0
Delek 2	3055	4481	-2.4
Lightstar	15376	76	-5.5
Cold Storage	2850	-	-5.0
Dan Hotels	3625	20	-3.8
Yarden Hotel	3278	438	-3.0
Hilon 1	12959	4	+2.4
Team 1	1800	820	-10.0
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Azorim	644	2832	-0.9
Elron	369	4114	-1.6
Africa Isr. 0.1	34500	69	-1.1
Dankner	4080	50	-6.8
Prop. & Bldg.	2840	1108	-1.4
Bayeside 0.1	4221	14	-1.2
ILC	49500	54	-1.2
Rassco	6688	226	-
Mehadrin	6850	589	-2.1
Nadram	1146	3487	-2.8
Industrials			
Dubek b	3950	998	-5.2
Pt-Za 1	2300	1374	+2.1
Sunfront	8080	197	-2.2
Elite	14650	40	-1.0
Adgar	800	2268	+0.1
Arganran	13185	305	-
Delta G 1	4730	200	-1.3
Maquette 1	24580	12	-10.0
Eagle 1	12350	83	-3.9
Polgar 0.1	9045	202	-0.7
Schoeller	13500	105	-5.0
Rogovin	4850	356	-
Urdan 0.1	11500	190	-2.5
Is. Can. Co. 1	1188	4830	-5.0
Zion Cables	2200	618	-3.9
Packer Steel	7000	145	-8.0
Elbit 3 r	469000	20	-
Commercial Banks			
(not part of "arrangement")			
Maritime 1	1101	3584	+0.1
General non-arr.	27000	114	+2.3
First Int'l	3895	2237	-1.1
FIBI	4320	2129	-0.2
Commercial Banks (part of "arrangement")			
IDB	83300	582	-
Union 0.1	62300	48	-0.6
Discount	106500	98	-0.3
Mizrahi	34300	653	-
Hapoalim r	56630	1040	-
General A	145300	25	-
Leumi 0.1	not trading		
Fin. Trade	48650	-	-
Mortgage Banks			
Leumi mort. r	5110	388	-
Dev. Mort.	1480	2528	-
Mishkan r	2569	375	-2.4
Tefahot r	13500	76	-6.3
Merriv r	5120	582	-
Financial Institutions			
Agrio Co.	not trading		
Ind. Dev. DD	not trading		
Cial Leasing 0.1	10700	251	-
Insurance			
Ararat 0.1	970	627	-
Hassneh r	not trading		
Phoenix 0.1	788	82	-0.6
Hamahmar	6500	85	-7.0
Manorah 1	7800	83	-9.5
Sahar r	4210	235	-8.5
Zion Hold. 1	16400	2	+1.2

Elron	364000	20	-1.2
Arit	29830	184	-0.8
Clal Electronics	2400	2216	-0.8
Spectronix 1	2370	2586	-4.8
T.A.T. 1	4850	6.0-1	-5.0
Ackerstein 1	1480	582	+2.2
Agan 5	20600	367	-
Alliance	1749	672	-1.9
Dextar	3610	170	-8.3
Koor p	5770	145	-8.4
Fertilizers	832	6738	-
Teva r	55500	213	-5.1
Dead Sea r	16750	1156	-
Petrochem.	3580	22236	-
Neze Chem.	570	1428	-2.2
Futrochem	10200	83	-6.6
Hadera Paper	220000	84	-1.8
Central Trade	6720	202	-3.4
Coor p	5000000	0	-2.0
Clal Ind.	1401	9159	-2.7

Investment Companies			
IDB Dev. r	4060	3006	-1.9
Elron	2760	2421	-8.0
Alk. 1	1360	855	+1.5
Israel Corp. 1	9401	3250	-
Wolfson 1 r	104000	0	-4.6
Hapoalim Inv.	4925	979	-7.5
Leumi Invest.	1150	133	-4.9
Discount Invest.	2500	5632	-3.8
Mizrahi Invest.	16700	42	-3.2
Clal 10	840	2278	-0.6
Landeco 0.1	9122	51	-5.0
Pama 0.1	9700	236	+2.0

Oil Exploration			
Paz Oil Expl.	13100	122	-6.4
J.O.E.L.	1592	1090	-2.0

Abbreviations:
a.s. sellers only
b.o. buyers only
b. bearer
r. registered

FINANCIAL DATA: ISRAEL, EUROPE, U.S.

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS June 9, 1986

SHEKEL INTEREST RATES
PRIME BORROWING RATE: 1.25% per month
Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	Last Updated	Taps	Pakam 7-Day	Pakam 30-Day
LEUMI	8.6	7-12.75%	8-15%	8-15%
HAPQALIM	20.5	8-14.5%	9-14%	9-14%
DISCOUNT	9.4	7-13%	8-15%	8-17%
MIZRAHI	8.5	8-18%	7-13%	6-13%
FIRST INTL	12.3	6-13%	-	-

Rates vary according to size of deposit.
(Taps: demand deposit paying daily interest.
Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 59 days.)

PATAH - FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES (as of June 9)

	3-MONTHS	6-MONTHS	12-MONTHS
USD	6.375	6.375	6.500
STG	8.750	8.625	8.500
DMK	3.875	4.000	4.000
SFR	4.125	4.000	4.000
YEN	3.125	3.125	3.250

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

		CHEQUES AND TRANSFERS		BANKNOTES		Rep.	Rate
		Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell		
U.S.A. Dollar	1	1.4837	1.5023	1.46	1.53	1	1.4826
U.K. Sterling	1	2.2189	2.2447	2.18	2.28	1	2.2337
Deutch Mark	1	0.8644	0.8728	0.85	0.89	1	0.8685
French Franc	1	0.2086	0.2112	0.20	0.22	1	0.2100
Dutch Florin	1	0.8004	0.8578	0.58	0.61	1	0.5841
Swiss Franc	1	0.5846	0.5947	0.79	0.83	1	0.8094
Swedish Krona	1	0.2051	0.2087	0.20	0.21	1	0.2071
Norweg. Krone	1	0.1950	0.1974	0.19	0.20	1	0.1963
Danish Krone	1	0.1796	0.1819	0.18	0.19	1	0.1809
Finnish Mark	1	0.2862	0.2897	0.28	0.30	1	0.2881
Canad. Dollar	1	1.0536	1.0769	1.05	1.10	1	1.0704
Austr. Dollar	1	1.0349	1.0478	0.97	1.07	1	1.0371
S. Africa Rand	1	0.5757	0.5829	0.42	0.53	1	0.5787
Belgian Franc	10	0.3240	0.3280	0.38	0.33	1	0.3276
Austrian Sch.	10	0.9465	0.9584	0.93	0.98	1	0.9524
Italian Lire	1000	0.9691	0.9813	0.95	1.00	1	0.9759
Japanese Yen	100	0.8847	0.8958	0.87	0.91	1	0.8858
Jordanian Dinar	1			4.13	3.96	1	4.1494
Yemeni Rial	1			0.79	0.84	1	0.7811

THE JERUSALEM POST

Ari Rath
Editor and
Managing DirectorErwin Frenkel
Editor

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Pollard's shadow

PRIME MINISTER Peres and the cabinet on Sunday attempted once again to offer a final resting place for what has been termed "the Pollard affair." An official cabinet statement reiterated that Israel is not engaged in spying against the U.S. It was motivated by a recent spate of press reports and comments by American officials suggesting widespread Israeli espionage in the U.S. and official determination in Washington to make the case of Jonathan Pollard only the first step of a far-reaching investigation.

These comments defied the hope in Jerusalem that Pollard's plea of guilty in court last week and a resultant plea-bargaining arrangement would avoid further fall-out and public embarrassment to Israel. More significantly, they counter the belief that Israel's earlier reassurances to the U.S., shortly after Pollard's arrest in November, had satisfied Washington, and that both governments saw a common interest in damage control.

Now there is concern that at top levels in Washington there is an interest in discomfiting Israel. Because of a series of espionage cases in the last two years involving U.S. citizens in the service of the Soviets, American public opinion and the American media have become intensely sensitive to the subject. No better way, for those so inclined, to sully Israel's image than to tar it with the brush of clandestine activity against the U.S.

The fact is that intelligence collection is no less routine a feature in the relations between states than the visible usages of diplomacy. To pretend otherwise betrays malevolent design.

Like diplomacy it has its rules, but they are usually implicit. Between foes, where the game is most intense, the rules derive, as in war, from the peculiar dialogue of battle.

Between friends the rules are more ambiguous. Unlike foes, there may, for example, be no symmetry of power, and therefore of clandestine capabilities. The U.S., as a case in point, can take the military measure of Israel daily by satellite or spy-plane reconnaissance without resort to the more awkward and risky device of flesh and blood agents on the ground. Thus, an agreement between friends not to employ spies against each other would not mean an agreement against spying.

What defines friends is the knowledge they freely reveal to each other. On one level this should make spying unnecessary. But even friends must keep secrets from each other. For what they keep from each other defines their independence just as what they share defines their friendship.

The result is a natural tension between the desire to share information and regulate such exchange to obviate spying and the desire to retain areas of privacy, which then spurs the appetite for knowing further. This tension is aggravated all the more when asymmetry of power is matched by asymmetry of dependence—precisely the circumstance of Israel and the U.S.

In this circumstance, it can be said that "normalcy" consists of intelligence sharing agreements plus some extra-curricular clandestine play. To assume less is to misunderstand the very nature of friendly relations, both in Washington and Jerusalem.

But saying that, should not dull the distinction between spying between friends, and between foes where the purpose is only hostile.

The recent comments from Washington seem to suggest that this distinction as well as the complexities of the urge and need to know between friends are being deliberately or inadvertently distorted.

SOVIETS CHARGE

(Continued from Page One)
U.S. of foreigners associated with the Nazi government "provides foreign heads of state with diplomatic status."

Nevertheless, he said, the department would continue to consider whether to put Waldheim on the watch list.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is expected to send Waldheim a letter of congratulation and extend every courtesy normally offered a head of state, a spokesman for 10 Downing St. told The Jerusalem Post yesterday.

However, opposition Labour Party leaders have demanded that Britain bar Waldheim from entering the country, and a senior government official said it was unlikely that he would be invited to Britain on an official visit in the near future. Labour MP Greville Janner said: "This election is an outrage, not merely to Jewish people but to all those who remember the war. Nazism, Hitlerism."

Waldheim's victory elicited hostile comment from British newspapers on both sides of the political spectrum. The liberal Guardian said the election campaign had stirred up anti-Semitism in Austria, which Waldheim was unapologetically slow to condemn, and added that his victory had "badly damaged" Austria's standing in the world.

The conservative Daily Telegraph contended that Waldheim had won his secretary-generalship at the UN with Soviet support and that "now he will go clean-nosed with the Russians as he once went along clean-nosed with the Nazis."

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who in a private capacity backed Waldheim in the elections, sent the incoming Austrian president "personal congratulations," although an official government communiqué would have to wait until Waldheim assumed office, a spokesman said.

West German President Richard von Weizsäcker also sent Waldheim a note of congratulation, but his wire was couched in diplomatic language and devoid of personal warmth.

The opposition Social Democratic Party did not issue an official reaction, saying it did not want to interfere in an Austrian domestic issue. But the left-wing Green party declared that "the Austrians have set the seal on the biggest scandal of their post-war history."

The West German ZDF network gave wide coverage to Israel's reaction, broadcasting yesterday's Jerusalem Post headline on the evening news. One newspaper, *Sueddeutsche Zeitung*, said Austria elected a man who personified efforts to gloss over the evils of a Nazi past.

In Paris, French Premier Jacques Chirac said he personally saw no proof implicating Waldheim in Nazi war crimes. "I must therefore be careful not to interfere in the internal policy of a country which seems to have made a democratic decision," President Francois Mitterrand sent a formal letter of congratulation.

But Claude Malhuret, minister for human rights, said he would recommend that France not receive Waldheim.

The Libyan news agency Jana declared that the Austrian people, in electing Waldheim, had refused to let "Zionism throw its dirt on [Austria's] history." Waldheim's victory "represents a disgraceful defeat sustained by the blackmail policy based on continuous exploitation of the past of Nazism in its relation [sic] with Jews."

UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar was sending a private message to his predecessor, a spokesman said, but it is not customary for the UN chief to send official congratulations. He said the world organization had "no reaction" to the election.

TENSION

(Continued from Page One)
Yehoshua Matza, said in the Likud that Israel should sever diplomatic ties with Austria; Mapam MK Chalka Grossman said Elzsur should stay home after his recall and not return to his post.

The leader of West Berlin's Jewish community criticized Waldheim's successful campaign for allegedly reawakening anti-Semitic feelings, a West German newspaper said yesterday.

Heinz Galinski, in an interview with the *Cologne Express*, was quoted as saying: "Anti-Semitic feelings have been reawakened. It is deeply regrettable."

The Knesset is scheduled to hear seven motions for the agenda this

afternoon on the election of Waldheim to the Austrian presidency, after the president yesterday recognized their urgency.

Alexander Schindler, president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, issued this statement from his hospital bed in Beersheba: "The country that gave us Adolf Hitler has now chosen one of his early admirers as its president. 'The Austrians have changed but little since they cheered the advancing storm troopers in 1938.'"

"I call on the United Nations to review all actions and decisions taken during the Waldheim years to see how they might have been tainted by his secret devotion to the Nazi cause."

Making the monster of anti-Semitism real

KENNETH KAPLAN

THANK YOU Kurt Waldheim, thank you Austria. Thank you for giving colour and dialogue — life — to the black and white film clips and black and white texts that have been the young student's main source for understanding Second World War anti-Semitism.

For it is the knowledge of the wider phenomenon of Second World War anti-Semitism — which included but did not end with German Nazism — and an understanding that anti-Semitism exists not only in history books or totalitarian societies that can bring today's Diaspora youth to a closer identification with Zionism.

A high school or college student in the U.S. today, for example, when confronted with the monstrosity of Nazism, may fail to see the Zionist lesson inherent in that segment of history. The concept is too easily compartmentalized in one's memory — Nazism? See Germany, totalitarianism, history.

But what happens when the same student must confront complicity, at times enthusiastic, in areas that fell under Nazi control — Austria, Poland, France, the Ukraine?

It is perhaps too convenient, and comforting, to relegate such a disturbing awareness to the realm of history. Waldheim's blatant lies, however, and especially his wide support among unrepentant elder Austrians, have made such rationaliza-

tion impossible. They have made history real with an immediacy that books, documentaries, museums and memorials rarely achieve.

A parallel incident, one which made a major contribution to my own espousal of Zionism, may illustrate this point. I was a sophomore in high school when the Yom Kippur War broke out, and in the midst of studying Jewish persecution in Europe from the Middle Ages through the Twentieth Century.

What impressed me most at the time was not that the Arab attack was carried out on the Day of Atonement, nor that Israel was forced to lift the siege of the Egyptian Third Army in Suez, but that the European countries — liberal Western democracies — refused U.S. cargo planes permission to land and refuel on their way to Israel (with the notable exception of the Dutch, who took to the streets on bicycles in response to the Arab oil embargo).

Three and a half years later, in the spring of 1977, Giscard d'Estaing's France released Abu Daoud, the mastermind of the 1972 Munich Olympics massacre of Israeli athletes. The effect this had on a 19-year-old already interested in Zionism but still uncertain as to the degree of his commitment was decisive.

Yet these episodes in recent history pale in comparison to the

spectacle of continuing revelations concerning Waldheim's personal involvement in the Nazi war effort, his ever more convoluted denials, and above all, the steadfast support he received in Austrian polls. If the events surrounding the Yom Kippur War and Abu Daoud's release can be explained away in terms of emerging global power configurations, the rallying around Waldheim cannot.

Television interviews with the Austrian "man in the street" resentful of "Jewish meddling" in internal Austrian affairs, can do more to promote the idea of Zionism's historical imperative in young Jewish minds than legions of aliyah emissaries or years of study.

But how should we view this important lesson? What conclusions should be suggested to Jewish youth? Certainly not Jewish xenophobia, which is counterproductive within Israel and unnecessary, given Israel's existence. And certainly not the negative concept of Israel merely as a refuge. "To build and be built" is still viable.

Diaspora youth should be encouraged instead to view today's reality as not completely cut off from the past. Integrated in their views of themselves as Jews should be an understanding that not all that is unpleasant can be consigned to history, that Zionism's relevance is no less than it was in 1905 or 1945.

READERS' LETTERS

FARMERS' PLIGHT

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Full of confidence after years in Zionist youth movements, we arrived at Moshav Orot in March 1959.

Our first contretemps came in February 1960, when we lost our home in a fire. Undaunted and without adequate insurance, we rebuilt it. Those were good days; we worked hard for a small income, but believed in our lives here in Israel.

The year 1967 saw the beginning of a new Israel, penniless but victorious. After the Six Day War, we went ahead growing every type of vegetable and planting grapefruit, apple and peach trees. Together with our children, who were our work-force, we succeeded in paying off all our debts and showed a credit in 1980. It had taken us 21 years of hard work, not only on the farm; I was an English teacher in the area and security officer of the school and village and my wife worked for neighbours' farms, packing and sorting fruit and flowers. During that time and until six months ago, we were active on all village committees.

We didn't realise then that Israel was changing, that the principles we had lived by were dying. All around us people were reaping profits but the small farmers were losing income rapidly. Interest rates were soaring and costs no longer bore any relation to incomes. In our naive belief that the organized villages would always be able to survive, we carried on.

In the years 1981-83, the citrus farmers suffered massive losses with the small moshav unit the worst off. Moreover, high yields led to low

prices for summer fruit. During this time, the only real loser was the producer — all other services operating on cost-plus basis and making good profits. Our debt reached \$30,000 in 1983 and had we been business people and not practical Zionists, we should have packed up and left. However, together with our youngest son and on the recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture and the O.K. of the village, we began raising sheep for meat.

We began with 35 sheep and after one year, in October 1984, we had a basic herd valued at \$15,000 and a debt of \$66,000. Had things remained stable, everything would have worked out all right. Unfortunately, the next two years were a nightmare. By March 1986, we had a herd valued at over \$40,000 which, together with apples and vegetables and lots of hard work can produce an income of \$26-27,000 a year. But our debt is now \$175,000, including over \$100,000 in interest paid over the past 18 months. This means that even if our interest rate is reduced to 20 per cent and our debt spread over 13 years, we will be unable to repay it.

What future do we have? Already we are receiving summonses and will eventually be turned out of our home with nothing after 27 years of hard work and at nearly 60 years of age. Nobody listened to our pleas for help. Israel today is money-mad and the individual doesn't matter any more. We are being robbed of our home and have no savings — all it went on the farm. What can we do?

MOLIN and HAZEL BAKER Orot.

CONCERT AUDIENCES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — There was a wonderful recital during the Festival in the Crown Auditorium in Jerusalem by the Alban Berg Quartet — chamber music on the very highest level. Two things, one great, the other small, made it especially noteworthy and moving to me. The important thing was, of course, that the quartet had agreed to come to Israel from Vienna at the last moment after another group cancelled in the face of the perceived danger (what danger?) of coming to Israel at this time. Appropriately, the appearance of the Alban Berg Quartet on stage was greeted by prolonged and grateful applause.

The second, minor but also significant, thing was the complete and

rapt silence in which the audience listened to the demanding program. It was a shock to realize how used we have become in the U.S. to the constant thoughtless interruption by coughing, rustling and even chatter, of even the quietest music. The complete absence of any disturbance at this recital served as powerful evidence of the culture of Israel audiences and the profound significance which great music plays in their lives.

It is indeed a pleasure to be here.

BENJAMIN ZANDER, Professor of Music, New England Conservatory, Boston Visiting Professor at the Rubin Academy of Music, Tel Aviv Tel Aviv (Boston).

EXPENSIVE TICKETS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — While not presuming to argue with the expert criticism of your music correspondent, we would like to say how much we enjoyed the concert of the Israel Chamber Orchestra on May 22.

What occurred to us, adversely, was the discouragement the players must have felt on facing so many empty seats. This did not surprise us. Rarely have we had to pay such a high price for concert seats any-

where, and we were sitting at the back. Perhaps such high prices to ordinary concert-goers like us are essential in the economics of the Israel musical world. If so, then surely the sale of any remaining tickets at a "realistic" rate to students within the hour before performance would provide a fuller auditorium and help the orchestra achieve a better performance.

SASHA and HAROLD WOOLFSON Tel Aviv (London).

SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I am glad to see that The Jerusalem Post recognizes the importance of the problem of sexual abuse of children (Magazine of May 23). I feel, however, that I should clarify some impressions given in Barbara Amouyal's article.

Ms. Amouyal quotes Police Chief Superintendent Ben-Yosef as saying that many sexual crimes involve the "use of parts of the child's body as vehicles for the criminal's satisfaction." He adds that "most sexual abuse cases are not serious in nature." Surely this is a paradox. For whom are these crimes not serious? Do we really need graphic description to understand the trauma of a child who has been forced to help her abuser achieve sexual satisfaction? Can such a trauma really be described as "not serious"?

Children who are sexually abused are affected by this throughout their lives. Besides repercussions in their adult sexual lives, children often lose their sense of trust in people, or believe that there is something wrong with them that made their attacker abuse them. This translates into a lack of security and low self-image which in turn leave the woman ripe for victimization in later life. Ben-Yosef claims that "the severity of the crime is a question for the law." If society's attitudes are to change, recognizing the seriousness of all sexual abuse against children and working to prevent such abuse, then the severity of the crime must be a question not just for the law, but for each and every one of us.

ALISON SOLOMON Tel Aviv Rape Crisis Centre Tel Aviv.

ART AT YAD VASHEM

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — In your weekend edition of May 23, there appeared a review by my friend Meir Ronnen of Raphael Chwoles' show at our Art Museum.

Since I am only an amateur connoisseur of art, I do not consider myself qualified to take issue with his professional opinion.

I do however disagree with his contention that art created after the Holocaust has no place in our collection. This is tantamount to declaring that no book, no play, no film "on the subject" should be written and produced except such as were created in the ghettos, concentration and detention camps. Meir Ronnen's dictum of thus excluding the medium of plastic art from dealing with "the subject" is going a little bit too far.

Incidentally, unlike private galleries, art exhibited at our museum is never for sale.

REUVEN DAFNI Vice Chairman, Yad Vashem Jerusalem.

Meir Ronnen comments: I believe I made it clear that artists are of course free to paint what they like; and I said nothing about other media. My objection is to having tasteless and often personally exploitive efforts displayed at the memorial to our national tragedy. Literature is one thing; kitschy graphic depiction another. I have yet to see a work by a non-eyewitness artist that can add anything to the horrific testimony of the photographs at Yad Vashem. Finally, is Mr. Dafni aware that Chwoles printed a (wretchedly unattractive) catalogue bearing the imprimatur of Yad Vashem?

CULTURAL

ADMINISTRATION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — In his article on May 15, "The art of administration and vice-versa," Mark Segal writes about Yosef Shifman, the director of the American Israel Cultural Foundation, as "an unknown."

As a matter of fact, Mr. Shifman used to be a radio reporter, a music programme editor and collaborated with the Television Arts Magazine. Shifman was also an interviewer in public cultural activities in Tel Aviv at the Tel Aviv Museum and the Israel Philharmonic Guest House.

HERBERT GOLDMANN Ramat Gan.

Mark Segal comments: Mr. Shifman may have been all Mr. Goldmann says he was, but he was unknown in the field of cultural administration.

That was why the Israel board of the AICF preferred the other candidate at the time. The fact that his erstwhile American backers have now changed their minds is another story altogether.

PENFRIENDS

TORSTEN SWENELL (39), of Repslagaregatan 6 B, S-211 21 Malmo, Sweden, is a social worker who would like to correspond with Israeli women between the ages of 30 and 40. He likes art and literature.

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Dry Bones



Burning issue

DAVID KRIVINE

WE SHOULD NOT seek issues over which to quarrel with the ultra-Orthodox; we have enough already. The gulf between secular and religious is yawning so wide it threatens to split the nation in two. Moderates in both camps should look for points of agreement.

One of them is the row over "erotic" advertisements in bus shelters. I put the word erotic in quotes, because what is improper and suggestive to one side seems nothing out of the way to the other, taking into account the permissiveness of our modern age.

At any rate, that should not cause a breach. The right to show girls in bikinis or couples embracing is surely not a cause over which we have to sell our lives dearly in the fight for liberty. What must and does bother us is — arson.

Setting public property alight is a crime, and those who do it are putting themselves in rebellion against the civil order. The question is, why do they use such a violent method?

Their explanation that they want to stop "obscene displays" is not at first sight plausible. First, the displays are not actually obscene. Such pictures are featured all over the city in newspapers, magazines, movies, even TV. Why pick on the bus shelters?

This is where the secular side comes in. If the religious parties will not press for the desensitization of what is a minor sales gimmick, let us do it for them. We should take the necessary action for two reasons. First, if a part of the community is offended by an excessive display of bare limbs, the practice should be halted. If female models featuring a blouse were no longer depicted patting the bellies of male models featuring a shirt, our civilization would not collapse.

Second, we have to check what this quarrel dividing us is really about. Should it turn out that the Orthodox want nothing more than prim and proper ads in the bus shelters, that should take a load off our minds. We must meet them half way, to underline that there are things which

unite us at a time when everything seems to be separating us. Sensitivity to sexiness in public places is not exclusive to the ultra-Orthodox. Others can feel the same, and it is good to see a *modus vivendi* when no issue of principle is at stake.

If we ban the offensive ads and peace returns to the scene (over this topic at least), something will have been gained. But if violence continues unabated even after corrective action is taken, then we shall know that the dispute is not over ads but over something else.

Still we should not be fazed. The rift may be over freedom from theocracy, or it may not. There is still another possibility before we give up all hope of detente with the religious.

THE MOST STRIKING aspect of the Zionist revolution in the last several generations was the transformation of the Jews from a subject people — cowering, non-combatant and therefore an easy target for persecution — into a virile folk, fearless, brash, self-confident and ready to use its fists.

This exciting stimulation overtook the seculars, but not the ultra-religious, who rejected both Zionism and all that went with it — until today. Suddenly the men in the *streimels* and the *kapores* have discovered that they are also endowed with machismo, that they, too, can strut fiercely, flex their muscles and defy the forces of authority.

IT MAY ALL BE a harmless burst of freshly-discovered high spirits. After centuries of cloistered talmudic studies the young *yeshiva-bochers* are performing acts of recklessness, flirting with danger. It is exhilarating. Instead of flying in terror before the police, they line up to be arrested.

Supposing that to be the explanation of their conduct, good luck to them. Let them have their way, let us play along with their daredevilry. We must indulge our hassidic mobsters for once, in order to deflate their hostility.

We do not want, after all, to exacerbate our differences. Our purpose should be to conciliate. We would like nothing better than to expose the harmlessness of our little tiffs and reveal to all onlookers that the dissension between us is nothing but a puff of wind.

Otherwise we are in trouble. If the clash between Jew and Jew is something more fundamental and more divisive, relating to the basic principles of our existence and the entire structure of our society, then there are worrying times ahead.

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